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WARSAW PACT CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE TO MEET IN MOSCOW

LD132131Y Moscow World Service in English 2100 GMT 13 Nov 78 LD

[Text] It has been announced in Moscow that the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty Organization will meet in the Soviet capital at the end of the month. The committee goes into session regularly in one of the capitals of the member countries. Taking part are party and government leaders of seven socialist nations, members of the Warsaw Treaty Organization, including the Soviet Union. Their latest meeting took place in Bucharest, Romania, 2 years ago, in November 1976. At that meeting the socialist countries came out with a number of proposals aimed at relaxing world tension and consolidating security and advancing cooperation in Europe. The leaders of the socialist countries suggested in particular that all the participants in the Helsinki summit conference should pledge to refrain from being the first to use nuclear weapons against one another and they submitted a corresponding draft treaty.

BRIEFS

CEMA CONFERENCE ON PRICES--Havana--The 11th conference of heads of prices departments from the CEMA member countries has opened here. Taking part in it are representatives of Bulgaria, Hungary, Vietnam, the GDR, Cuba, Mongolia, Romania, the USSR and Czechoslovakia. The participants of the session will review questions connected with making the methodology of fixing domestic prices in the CEMA member countries more uniform. [Text] [Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1255 T 14 Nov 78 LD]

SOYUZ GAS PIPELINE--The exploitation of the Soyuz gas pipeline has begun. Having passed through the unique 2,750 kilometer main starting in the Orenburg gas condensate deposit, on 13 November gas was conveyed to the countries of the socialist community. Dozens of compressor stations are now pumping gas from the Urals to the Soviet state border. After the Mir grid, the Druzhba oil pipeline and the two lines of the Bratstvo gas pipeline, the Soyuz gas pipeline, built by the efforts of seven CEMA member states and paid for by them, is the fifth large project playing an important role in strengthening economic links among the European socialist countries. The new gas flow has become convincing proof of the successful implementation of the comprehensive program for socialist economic integration. [Text] [Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 1800 GMT 13 Nov 78 AU]

TALKS ON RESUMPTION OF LOME CONVENTION IN BRUSSELS

LD162330Y Moscow TASS in English 2005 GMT 16 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Brussels, November 16, TASS--Difficult talks, which representatives of fifty-four developing countries of Africa, the Pacific and Caribbean areas conduct with the Common Market on the resumption of the Lome Agreement on trade and economic cooperation, have been going on in the Belgian capital for the third month. The West European Nine seeks to impose its own terms on the partners for negotiations. Thus, the EEC is demanding that the developing states agree to Western monopolies' unimpeded export of their profits, and is trying under the false slogan of "defence of human rights" to interfere in the internal affairs of those countries. The former colonial and dependent states, rejecting these demands by "minor Europe," insist on equal and mutually beneficial terms of trade.

UNESCO GENERAL CONFERENCE RESOLUTION CONDEMNS ISRAEL

LD170025Y Moscow TASS in English 1545 GMT 16 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Paris, November 16, TASS--The 20th session of the General Conference of UNESCO underway here by a majority vote condemned Israel's violation of rights of the population in occupied Arab territories to education and development of national culture. 64 delegations, including those of socialist countries, voted for the resolution suggested by Arab countries. Only four states--USA, Canada, Australia and Israel, voted against. Representatives of a number of European countries abstained during the voting. It is only Tel Aviv's Western allies, above all the United States, that supported Tel Aviv at the session. The head of the U.S. delegation John Reinhardt urged in vain participants in the session to reject the draft resolution. The stand of the United States representative at the session reveals again Washington's hypocrisy in the question of human rights. American propagandists like to raise hullabaloo about alleged violations of human rights in socialist countries, but as far as real flouting of fundamental rights and freedoms in states of so-called Western democracy is concerned, American representatives try to deny in every way the generally known and obvious facts so as to exonerate their allies.

CYPRIOT, GREEK DELEGATES SPEAK AT UN DEBATE ON CYPRUS

LD161650Y Moscow TASS in English 0850 GMT 16 Nov 78 LD

[Text] New York, November 16, TASS--The United Nations Security Council opened a debate on the Cyprus situation. The meeting was convened at the request of the Government of the Republic of Cyprus and in conformity with a U.N. General Assembly resolution. The convocation of the Security Council reflects the serious anxiety of the world community over the lack of progress in a solution to the Cyprus problem. An early peaceable and equitable settlement is of great importance not only for the future of the people of Cyprus but also for the consolidation of universal peace and the progress of international detente. Nikolaos Rolandhis, the foreign minister of Cyprus, addressing the U.N. Security Council, said that the Government of Cyprus was firmly and consistently pressing for a peaceful and equitable solution to the problem, taking into consideration the interests and rights both of the Greek and Turkish communities of the island. Stressing the need of the immediate withdrawal of all foreign troops from Cyprus, he urged all the states to respect the independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and inviolability of the Republic of Cyprus and its policy of non-alignment. Yeoryios Papoulias, the representative of Greece, spoke in favour of the early resumption of the constructive intercommunal talks under the auspices of the secretary-general which should promote a just solution to the problem.

SENATE DELEGATION MEETS WITH KOSYGIN, CONTINUES TALKS

Further Talks With Parliamentarians

LD161928Y Moscow TASS in English 1857 GMT 16 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, November 16, TASS--Conversations between deputies to the USSR Supreme Soviet and members of a visiting USA Senate delegation continued today. The talk was opened by Boris Ponomarev, chairman of the Foreign Affairs Commission of the Chamber of Nationalities, USSR Supreme Soviet.

During the meeting views were exchanged, in particular, on the further development of USSR-USA cooperation in the trade and economic, technico-scientific and cultural fields. Questions were touched upon connected with the problems of environmental protection and exchange of information. Soviet-American relations, participants in the meeting noted, must be built on the basis of equality, mutual trust and respect.

The head of the U.S. Senate delegation Senator Abraham Ribicoff noted that the exchange of views held by the American and Soviet parliamentarians will facilitate the further broadening of contacts between the USA Congress and the USSR Supreme Soviet, and better understanding between the peoples of the two countries.

In his concluding remarks Boris Ponomarev said the meeting held by representatives of the supreme legislative bodies of the USSR and the USA was useful and important. On the whole the discussions passed in a businesslike and frank spirit, in an atmosphere of the striving to get a better knowledge of the mutual points of view on major problems, that make up the complex of USSR-USA relations.

The fact that the problem of disarmament, particularly, strategic arms limitation was so keenly discussed during the meeting, indicates that it is really at present a question of life to mankind, Boris Ponomarev said. Soviet people are deeply convinced that the solution of this problem equally answers the interests of the peoples of the USSR and the USA, and would be a major step towards averting war in general.

The stay in the Soviet Union of the American senators allowed them to see that Soviet people really express an ardent striving for peace, for a positive development of Soviet-American relations. For the Soviet people there is no more important task than to work for strengthening peace, for ensuring peaceful cooperation with all the world's peoples, not least with the people of the USA. In its efforts along these lines, Boris Ponomarev went on, the Soviet Union, as has already been repeatedly underlined, attached paramount importance to ending the arms race, to embarking on the road of real disarmament.

The campaign over the illusory "Soviet military threat" in the USA by opponents of detente, he stressed, is aimed at building up tension in Soviet-American relations, at creating of a moral and political climate in the country conducive to the endless development of armaments.

During their stay in the Soviet Union and in the course of the discussions the senators were able, we believe, to see that this talk about a "Soviet military threat" is groundless.

Touching once again on the matter of USSR-USA trade and economic relations, Boris Ponomarev noted that possibilities existed for the further development of reciprocally advantageous trade.

In conclusion Boris Ponomarev once again stressed the importance of contacts between the USSR Supreme Soviet and the USA Congress. Contacts between these two supreme legislative bodies help to create a favourable atmosphere for mutual understanding and for bringing the positions of our countries closer together. Members of the legislative bodies of the two countries can make a weighty contribution to the further positive development of Soviet-American relations, which would be in the interests not of the Soviet and American peoples alone, but of the peoples of the whole world, too.

Kosygin Meeting 'Businesslike, Frank'

LD161758Y Moscow TASS in English 1744 GMT 16 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, November 16, TASS--Aleksey Kosygin, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, received the U.S. Senate delegation, who are led by Senator Abraham Ribicoff and who are currently in the Soviet Union on an official visit at the invitation of the USSR Supreme Soviet, in the Kremlin today.

Questions of Soviet-U.S. relations as well as a number of internatonal problems were touched upon during the conversation which was of businesslike and frank character.

Aleksey Kosygin expressed a principled appraisal of the present state of relations between the USSR and the USA. Special attention was paid to the necessity to conclude at an earliest date an agreement on limiting strategic offensive arms. He emphasized that, as is shown by the entire experience of Soviet-U.S. relations, they can develop in the interests of the peoples of the two countries and in the interests of peace throughout the world only when they are based on mutual respect, equal partnership and non-interference in the internal affairs of each other. Confirmed in this connection was the consistent line of the Soviet Union towards developing constructive and stable relations with the United States of America on the said basis, provided, of course, the U.S. side is prepared to do the same.

The U.S. Senate delegation members spoke in favour of making more active the efforts to find mutually acceptable solutions to matters which are of mutual interest to the USSR and the USA, including the question of limiting strategic arms.

It was pointed out on both sides that the supreme legislative bodies of the USSR and the USA can and must make a considerable contribution to the development of mutual understanding and improvement of relations between the two countries.

Talks Conclude

LD162206Y Moscow TASS in English 2155 GMT 16 Nov 78 LD

[Excerpts] Moscow, November 16, TASS--Today deputies to the USSR Supreme Soviet ended here the second and last day of talks with members of a USA Senate delegation.

Summing up the results of the discussions, Soviet deputy, Academician Georgiy Arbatov, said that representatives of the two sides agreed that we all want to live together rather than die as a result of a thermo-nuclear catastrophy. Yet, in order to live in peace one must work hard and purposefully. There is no sensible alternative to relaxation of international tension, and every person should constantly give thought to this.

Making his final remarks for the American delegation, its leader, Senator Abraham Ribicoff (Democrat, Connecticut) said: Permit me to thank the Supreme Soviet for its warm hospitality, for your good reception. We met with unprecedented hospitality. The purpose of our present meeting, just as of previous ones, was a desire to settle our relations. For this we should know each other well. Today we can say that you know us better, and we know you better. Under circumstances when our two states have such tremendous might, it is simply necessary to be able to understand one another. I think I have the support of other participants in the meeting in stating that all of us want no war. And during these two days of talks I think we agreed that it is better to live together in peace. In these two days we reached progress in this direction and our meeting was a success.

After the talks, Senator Jacob Javits (Republican, New York) told a TASS correspondent that the talks were extremely helpful and certainly elucidated the positions of both parties. We saw points of agreement and many points of difference, but one thing we learned: you must never let a point of difference get to the point of confrontation. This is the chief conclusion of the meeting.

Ponomarev Attends Toon Reception

LD161956Y Moscow TASS in English 1923 GMT 16 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, November 16, TASS--USA Ambassador to the USSR Malcolm Toon today gave a reception on the occasion of the visit to Moscow by a USA Senate delegation led by Senator Abraham Ribicoff.

On the Soviet side the reception was attended by Boris Ponomarev, chairman of the Foreign Affairs Commission of the Chamber of Nationalities, USSR Supreme Soviet, alternate Politbureau member and secretary of the CPSU CC; Aleksey Shitikov, chairman of the Chamber of the Union, USSR Supreme Soviet; deputies to the USSR Supreme Soviet and other officials.

USSR INSISTS ON MAINTAINING 'PARITY OF STRENGTH'

LD170500Y Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 16 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Forty-five years ago today, the Soviet Union and the United States established diplomatic relations. The commentary on this anniversary is by Igor Aleksandrov:

We can draw several important conclusions from the development of Soviet-American relations over these 45 years. For one, both nations have gained from these relations. World War II in particular underscored the value of cooperation. The Soviet-American cooperation in the war was largely responsible for the victory of the anti-Hitler coalition of nations over fascist Germany and militarist Japan. When the Soviet Union and the United States were waging a joint struggle against the common enemy, both pledged to continue the cooperation after the war. The Soviet leader, Leonid Brezhnev, recalled this fact when he spoke to American television audiences in June 1973. He said the alliance of the war years could have been expected to usher in a new era of broad, peacetime cooperation between the Soviet Union and the United States, and I think they were confident that our country wanted this. We wanted to consolidate and develop good relations on the foundation laid during the war.

But after the death of President Franklin Delano Roosevelt, as we know, events took a different turn. Washington adopted a positions of strength policy and started a cold war. A logical corollary of this adventuristic course was the dropshot plan that has now been made public.

Under this plan, the United States was to start a nuclear war against the Soviet Union. We all know the cold war led to a campaign of militant anti-Sovietism and anticommunism. The world lived under the threat of a holocaust. The nations began racing in arms buildup. Trade between the United States and the Soviet Union dropped to almost nothing. Economic, cultural and people-to-people contacts were just about suspended. In the United States, the period of McCarthyism set in, with the authorities using the communist scare to deprive Americans of democratic rights.

Such were the fruits of the cold war. Early in the seventies, Washington decided it was time to replace confrontation with negotiation and a new period began in American-Soviet relations. In May 1972, the two countries agreed to act on the common assumption that in a nuclear age there is no other basis for relations than peaceful coexistence.

The policy of reducing tension had a good effect on the entire international situation. The danger of a nuclear conflict noticeably declined and there was progress in such a key area as strategic arms limitation. The Soviet Union and the United States signed some 150 agreements, all aimed at promoting cooperation to mutual advantage in a variety of areas. In recent years, however, especially after the present administration entered the White House, a stalemate has developed in relations. The reason for this is the attempt of Washington to depart from the agreed principles of mutual relations, notably such principles as equality, like security and no interference in each other's internal affairs. In the note exchanged 45 years ago, the Soviet Union and the United States pledged to respect the other's indisputable rights to build its life within its own jurisdiction as it saw fit and to refrain from interference in any way in the internal affairs of the other. This principle of non-interference was also incorporated in the basis of relations signed by the two countries in 1972.

The past 45 years have made it clear that it is pointless for America to try to interfere in the internal affairs of the Soviet Union. Interference has never produced anything but hard feelings and a worsening of the international situation. You will remember that the provocative flight of the spy plane over Soviet territory disrupted a summit meeting. In late years, the pretext of defending human rights has been used for the purposes of interference. Washington has even tried to link bilateral trade with demands that concern strictly Soviet matters. In August, this year, President Brezhnev emphasized, in a conversation with the American businessman Armand Hammer, that relations between the Soviet Union and the United States can develop only in a framework of complete equality and no interference in each other's internal affairs. The Soviet Union rejects all attempts to use trade for political pressuring. Such attempts can only complicate bilateral relations.

So will all attempts on the part of the United States to ignore the principle of like security and to gain military advantages over the Soviet Union. President Brezhnev has pointed out that the Soviet Union looks after its defenses but is not trying to secure and will not try to secure military superiority over the other side. But in exchange, the Soviet Union insists America shouldn't try to upset the parity of strength. History shows that efforts to do this only bring on another arms race.

We can see, from these past 45 years, that when our two countries have stood by the principles of relations agreed on in 1933, both have gained and so have worldwide peace and security. On this anniversary, the Soviet Union reaffirms its desire for less world tension and for good relations with America. It hopes America will show the same desire.

SOVIET TRADE ORGANIZATIONS SIGN CONTRACTS WITH A. HAMMER

LD162154Y Moscow TASS in English 1935 GMT 16 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, November 14, TASS--Doctor Armand Hammer, chairman of the Board of Directors of the Occidental Petroleum Corporation, signed large contracts today with Soviet foreign trading organizations. Under these contracts the United States will next year deliver to the Soviet Union 480,000 tons of superphosphoric acid, while the Soviet Union will supply the United States with 600,000 tons of ammonia and approximately the same amount of carbamide.

These contracts are an important step towards the implementation of the 20-year agreement signed between the Ministry of Foreign Trade of the USSR and the above-said firm in 1973. This long-term agreement is regarded in the West as a "contract of the century," which has no equal in history. It provides for the construction in the USSR of a large-scale chemical complex on a compensation basis. The complex will include eight plants for the production of ammonia and two plants for the manufactureof carbamide, the world's largest ammonia pipeline from Togliatti on the Volga to the Black Sea port of Odessa, storages for holding and transhipping chemical products.

In the opinion of both sides, the agreement is being carried out successfully. Soviet deliveries of ammonia to the United States were started already this year.

Patolichev Receives Hammer

LD162152Y Moscow TASS in English 1920 GMT 16 Nov 78 LD

[Excerpt] Moscow, November 16, TASS--Nikolay Patolichev, USSR minister of foreign trade, today received Armand Hammer, president of the Board of Directors of the Occidental Petroleum Corporation, and had a talk with him.

BLUMENTHAL'S MIDEAST TOUR TO URGE MODERATION IN OIL PRICES

LD161750Y Moscow TASS in English 1104 GMT 16 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Washington, November 16, TASS--Secretary of the Treasury Michael Blumenthal is leaving Washington today on a tour of the Middle East countries. He is to visit Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and Iran. In his talks he will reportedly concentrate on the question of oil prices. Washington is greatly concerned by the intention of the petroleum exporting countries to raise oil prices from the beginning of next year. Oil prices, as expressed in dollars, have remained unchanged since 1977, which, considering inflation and decline of the American dollar rate, caused considerable damage to the interests of the oil-exporting countries. Well-informed news agency say directly that the aim of M. Blumenthal's tour is to persuade the oil-producing countries to be more moderate in the question of raising oil prices.

U.S. PLAN TO LAUNCH 5-YEAR CIVIL DEFENSE PROGRAM SCORED

LD161910Y Moscow World Service in English 1500 GMT 16 Nov 78 LD

[Text] The U.S. administration is going to launch a 5-year program of civil defense. The total cost of this program is $2,000 million. Our New York correspondent, Vladimir Gerasichev, supplies the details:

Commenting on the intention of the United States administration to increase spending on the so-called civil defense, local observers noted it is actually nothing but a camouflaged attempt to add additional billions to the Pentagon's nuclear requirements. The American public is concerned about the fact that by satisfying the Pentagon's general demands--unjustified in terms of the country's security--the Administration is resorting to a further tightening of the working people's belts.

The presidential economic adviser, Charles Schultze, has said the administration will obviously have to decrease the social security expenditure. According to Schultze, this cut will make up a considerable part of the state budget--from $15,000 to $20,000 million. The Washington correspondent of the DAILY WORLD, (Tim Wheeler), notes that the Administration's plans to cut the social security expenditure and allot more billions to the military coincide in time with the Pentagon's plans for deployment of new weapons of mass annihilation, the neutron bomb among them.

An activist of the movement for peace and disarmament, professor of Georgetown University, (George McThorley), has said he views the plans of the White House and of the United States military departments as a part of the programmed war hysteria aimed at making the Americans believe that a nuclear war is inevitable. The professor said even $20,000 billion [figure as heard] could not guarantee the country's security in the event of a nuclear war. The only real safety for the Americans is strengthening friendship with the Soviet Union, not bomb shelters. That's what the representatives of the United States democratic public are saying now.

AMERICAN GROUP DENOUNCES JACKSON FOR FALSE STATEMENTS

LD170408Y Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 16 Nov 78 LD

[Text] The political organization, the American Committee for East-West Accord, has denounced Senator Jackson for using in his speeches false information about the military potential of the Soviet Union. It has become known in Washington that the senator was supplied with false facts and figures by a CIA man David Sullivan in order to cover up the myth about a Soviet military threat.

FORMER CIA DIRECTORS ADMIT 'DIRTY ACTIVITIES ABROAD'

LD152322Y Moscow TASS in English 1958 GMT 15 Nov 78 LD

["Eloquent Admissions by Former CIA Chiefs"--TASS headline]

[Text] Washington, November 15, TASS--TASS correspondent Vitaliy Gan reports:

U.S. public has received new official confirmations of the dirty activities abroad conducted by the Central Intelligence Agency which has for many years crudely interfered in the affairs of other states violating the elementary standards of morality, the international law and order.

In WASHINGTON QUARTERLY three former CIA directors--R. Helms, W. Colby, and G. Bush have painted a sinister picture of the doings of the espionage department.

Colby, among others, admitted that with the approval of the official authorities, the Central Intelligence Agency planned to assassinate the leader of socialist Cuba Fidel Castro. He also "assumed" that the CIA had undertaken "preliminary steps" to assassinate Patrice Lumumba. It follows from Colby's admissions that the criminal department was involved in other cases when people perished in different coup d'etats and rebellions.

The former secret service chief Helms said that the CIA received an order to overthrow the Popular Unity government of S. Allende directly from the White House. Without a shade of embarrassment, Helms and Colby reported how their agents in Chile during almost ten years "fostered" Chilean reaction spending for the purpose millions of dollars.

In the 50's the espionage department flooded Western Europe with its agents entrusting them with the task to do their utmost to arrest the growth of the international communist movement. Colby, then CIA's resident in Western Europe, was personally in charge of the "secret programme" to finance reactionary organisations and different right-wing alliances and parties.

At the beginning of the 50's the CIA conducted broad operations in the Philippines to destroy the country's leftwing forces. In 1962-1963 on instructions from the White House the CIA created a "secret army" in Laos which waged a war against the national patriotic forces. In mid-70 the CIA utilized its "experience" of assassinations and sabotage in Angola where with the assistance of the factionalist groups it tried to block the coming to power of the government of Agostinho Neto.

The former CIA chiefs favoured continuation of the amoral activities of the U.S. intelligence service which has discredited itself throughout the world. "The clandestine operations are just necessary", Bush said, among others.

PRAVDA NOTES GDR MEETING ON 'KRISTALLNACHT' ANNIVERSARY

LD141619Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Nov 78 p 5 LD

[Yu. Voronov report under general heading "It Must Not Happen Again"]

[Text] Berlin--"Remember, so that it never happens again!" Functions have been held in GDR cities under this slogan to mark the 40th anniversary of "Kristallnacht"--the mass anti-Semitic pogroms organized by the Hitlerites. A meeting of the Association of Jewish Congregations in the GDR was held in Dresden, with representatives taking part from the USSR, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Hungary, Bulgaria and Romania as well as from the committee of antifascist resistance fighters and other organizations in the republic.

At the meeting a message was read out from Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council. It stresses that the German socialist state of workers and peasants, having forever eradicated imperialism and militarism, racism and anti-Semitism, has guaranteed all its citizens equal participation in public life.

To applause from the auditorium, the speakers more than once addressed the Soviet people and their victorious army with words of gratitude for having saved mankind from the Brown plague and liberated Europe from Hitler's yoke.

At the meeting it was noted that the GDR has severely punished Nazi and war criminals. Laws are in force in the country banning any form of propaganda of war or hatred between peoples. At the same time, in the FRG, there is still no end to rightwing forces' attempts to whitewash the crimes of fascism and protect Nazi criminals from their deserved punishment by reference to the remoteness of the events.

BRIEFS

POLISH DELEGATION IN VINNITSA--On 13 November Vinnitskiy Obkom secretaries and Bureau members, as well as city and oblast party aktivs, met members of a PZPR delegation from Radom Voivodship in Poland, headed by Janusz Prokopiak, voivodship PZPR committee first secretary. The guests were warmly welcomed by Taratuta, Vinnitskiy Obkom first secretary. A meeting was then held at the terminal plant which also supplies computers to Poland. [Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 1800 GMT 13 Nov 78 AU]

USSR-ITALY ECONOMIC CONTACTS DISCUSSED AT COMMISSION MEETING

LD162242Y Moscow TASS in English 1355 GMT 16 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, November 16, TASS--The state and the prospects of the development of mutually-advantageous contacts in various spheres are under discussion at the eleventh session of the Mixed Commission on Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation between the USSR and Italy. The session was opened in Moscow on Wednesday. It was said at the session that cooperation between the two countries was developing fruitfully. Italy now holds third place among Soviet trade partners in Western Europe. In the last five years, the volume of reciprocal trade has increased almost 300 percent. This is in line with the interests of both countries and promotes successful expansion of Soviet-Italian relations. Last year, trade between the USSR and Italy was 1,800 million roubles and, according to preliminary figures, it will be 2,000 million roubles this year. The Soviet Union purchases in Italy various equipment for the automobile, chemical and light industries, tubing and rolled ferrous metal, chemicals and other commodities. Italy, in turn, imported in 1977 metal-cutting machine-tools and tractors, mining equipment, oil and oil products, natural gas and other raw materials. The economic contacts between the Soviet Union and Italy, it was said at the session, transcended the boundaries of traditional trade exchange and are actively developing in the sphere of scientific-technical and industrial cooperation, in agriculture and other spheres. The delegations to the session are headed by Nikolay Komarov, the deputy minister of foreign trade of the USSR, and by Liuciano Radi, the deputy minister of foreign affairs of Italy. The head of the Italian delegation was received by Nikolay Patolichev, the minister of foreign trade of the USSR, on Wednesday. Giuseppe Maccota, the Italian ambassador, attended their meeting and also the proceedings of the commission.

PORTUGUESE PROGRESSIVES SEEK COMMUNIST-SOCIALIST COALITION

LD161157Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 14 Nov 78 Morning Edition p 5 LD

[Dispatch by new correspondent Viktor Nesterov: "Lisbon's Uneasy Everyday Life"]

[Excerpt] Lisbon--Portugal's Western "friends" are proposing that it resolve the balance of trade problem not by developing the economy but at the working people's expense. They are demanding a further devaluation of the escudo, but unless wages are increased, a sharp reduction in purchasing power will result. Lisbon is being pressured to revise the constitution created by the revolution and to form an overtly rightwing government. Ultrarightist forces are also rearing their head. Quite recently Gen Kaulza de Arriaga, a former pillar of the Salazar regime, announced the creation of the so-called Portuguese Rightwing Party, beneath whose banners the most reactionary elements are gathering. In a television interview the general declared his intention to "reinstate the Portugal destroyed on 25 April and deliver it from the communist danger." In these difficult times for Portuguese democracy, progressive forces are calling for cohesion among all left forces and for an alliance of socialists and communists, who together possess an absolute majority of votes in the Assembly enabling them to create a stable government and to pursue a policy according with the interests of the majority of the people. But the Socialist Party leadership, headed by Mario Soares, refuses to pursue a policy of united action. Since the parties represented in the Assembly have been unable to reach agreement regarding a government, the country's president, Ramalho Eanes, has himself appointed a new prime minister; Mota Pinto, a 42-year-old nonparty lawyer from Coimbra. If he fails to form a "technical" government approved by the Assembly, early political elections will be held in the country. In this complex situation the Communist Party is making every effort to find a way out of the crisis while strictly respecting the main gains made by the Portuguese people over 4.5 years of struggle. The Portuguese Communist Party urges all the country's democratic and progressive forces to unite to defend the revolution.

CARTER CALLS AS-SADAT ON SEPARATE PEACE TREATY

LD140744Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0400 GMT 14 Nov 78 LD

[From the Central Press review]

[Text] PRAVDA reports that U.S. President Carter has telephoned President as-Sadat of Egypt with the purpose of speeding up the signing of a Egyptian-Israeli separate peace treaty based on the Camp David agreement. Similar pressure by the U.S. President on 28 October led to a cancellation of the decision made in Cairo to recall its delegation from the Washington talks in response to Israeli expansion of settlements on the occupied West Bank. To save face before its own people and the other Arab countries, official Cairo is giving the appearance of insisting that the separate deal refer to the future status of the Israeli-occupied West Bank and the Gaza Strip; Egypt's proposal on this score was rejected by the Israeli Cabinet. Reporting Tel Aviv's decision, the Cairo press writes that it is very dangerous and threatens the Washington talks. But, at the same time, there are hopes that President Carter will save the talks.

CARTER: U.S. CANNOT FORCE ISRAEL TO ACCEPT CAIRO'S DEMANDS

LD162250Y Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1700 GMT 16 Nov 78 LD

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] In his latest TV interview, President Carter made several statements on the Middle East that are of great significance in relation to U.S. policy. Answering a question on the scope of the Washington talks, he said: We cannot force Israel to accept Egyptian demands. At the same time he said: We have to try to reduce Egyptian demands and use our influence for this purpose.

What does this show? It shows that Washington cannot pressure Israel but can and should do so in relation to Egypt. There were other statements by President Carter on his evaluation of the progress achieved at the Israeli-Egyptian separate talks that refute the claim by Cairo propaganda that a crisis has taken place there. The cause of the crisis, as claimed by the Cairo press, is Egypt's demand for a link between the separate treaty with Israel and the fate of Palestinian lands on the West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

No doubts this is a serious issue that could, had it existed, have created a crisis at the Washington talks. However, it is clear from the President's statements that this issue, in particular, does not exist now. Carter has admitted that there are differences between both sides. However, the essence of the difference, to quote the President's expression, is generally trivial. He said in this context that Jerusalem was the issue of the dispute and it seemed to be an obstacle that could not be removed. However, the President said, he eliminated it later by dropping this issue from the agreement.

LAPIN DECRIES AS-SADAT MOVES, CAMP DAVID AGREEMENTS

LD162346Y Moscow World Service in English 1700 GMT 16 Nov 78 LD

[Valentin Lapin commentary]

[Text] If Egyptian propaganda is to be believed, the negotiators have bogged down in (?differences).

Crisis and deadlock are high among the words that are used most often to describe the situation. Facts are also produced. It is noted, for example, that the chief Israeli delegates are being recalled to Tel Aviv for consultations, and that Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat is warning Israeli Premier Menahem Begin about the possible failure of the talks. To this the Egyptian papers respond by depicting As-Sadat as a champion of Palestinian interests and a fair peace.

It is perfectly in the style of Anwar as-Sadat's behavior to take a dramatic pose, to make a semblance of a move and then retreat in a hurry. There was a time he even broke off his talks with Israel, and then in Camp David he signed a draft agreement that fully satisfied Israel and the United States. Now, too, it is reported that As-Sadat has withdrawn his objection concerning some of the points of Begin's plan--a document which, instead of independence, leaves the Palestinians with pseudoautonomy under Israeli control. This is the news it is reported that Egypt's vice president, Husni Mubarak, is going to bring to Washington.

The Syrian paper TISHRIN characterizes the noise about the differences as a maneuver undertaken to cover up Cairo's capitulation and distract attention from the true nature of the Egyptian-Israeli deal. And the true nature of the deal is that it not only fails to lead to peace, but is fraught with most dangerous consequences for the nations of the Middle East.

Some of the secret points of the Camp David agreement have lately been published by the United States magazine SEVEN DAYS. The points provide for the establishment of a military alliance between the United States, Israel and Egypt, an alliance spearheaded against those Arab and African countries that resist the strategic and economic aspirations of the United States and Israel. The magazine reports that Israel will receive the latest American weapons, including aircraft and missiles of the kind that even NATO countries do not possess. There is a special point to cover cooperation between the United States and Israel in liquidating Palestinian leaders. Cairo, (?at best) is assigned the role of the junior partner.

That is what is being conceived behind the screen of the separate agreement between Egypt and Israel. There are also backstage negotiations on the price for participation in the deal. Cairo asks $2-3 billion a year from the United States. Israel is also [words indistinct]. Tel Aviv (?knows) that it will get all it wants, while As-Sadat has to resort to dramatic (?effects) to get more than he is offered. As-Sadat realizes that he has no time to waste because the separate talks have entered their final stage and Washington is anxious to see them through.

KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA ON AS-SADAT'S FACIST 'AFFECTIONS'

ID151615 [Editorial Report ID] Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 12 November 1978 publishes on page 3, under the headline "Swastika Over the Desert," a 1,500-word Mersa-Matruh-Cairo dispatch written specially for KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA by TASS correspondent G. Shelenkov. Shelenkov describes a visit to the British memorial cemetery in El Alamein--"a monument to the heroism of the soldiers who died in the struggle against the fascist hordes." He goes on to note that German and Italian memorial cemeteries lie nearby but that "this proximity in no way embarrases the local authorities. Their 'neutral' attitude toward the participants in the battle that took place on Egyptian soil--that is, toward the Allied troops and the fascist hordes--is deliberately emphasized everywhere." Shelenkov then describes a newly opened museum to German Field Marshal Rommel, asserting that "the worship of figures from fascist Germany is one distinctive feature of Egypt today." He continues:

"The affections of As-Sadat, the country's president, are highly characteristic in this sense. 'My admiration of German militarism,' he confided in his memoirs, 'is indescribable....I was struck with Hitler and even before him with the German military spirit. When Rommel began the offensive in the western desert, clearing it of the British, he began at the same time to win my heart. He dominated my dreams and inspired me....'"

'CHRISTIAN THUGS' KILLING ARMENIANS IN EAST BEIRUT

ID162356Y Moscow TASS in English 1502 GMT 16 Nov 78 ID

[Text] Beirut, November 16, TASS--Seeking to aggravate the situation in Lebanon's capital once again, conservative armed formations have of late launched a campaign of terror against the Armenian population of Burj Hammud and other eastern districts of Beirut.

Rightist Christian thugs persecute and kill Armenian civilians, blast their homes, plunder stalls and shops. According to some sources last week alone over 50 people, including old men, women and children, fell victim to the conservatives' provocative attacks. Seeking to sow enmity between nations, right-wing hoodlums desecrate Armenian holy places and demolish monuments. Afraid of the persecution, thousands of Armenians have been compelled to leave their homes and to seek shelter in other regions of the country. The Lebanese press reports that some 13,000 Armenians were made shelterless and many of them need medical assistance.

Local political commentators point out that the purpose of the conservative forces' provocations are to fan a fratricidal conflict in Lebanon and that they constitute a serious threat to the efforts by the central authorities and the inter-Arab force to normalise the situation in the country.

Anxious over the tragic developments, the political, public and religious organizations of the Armenian community of the Lebanon urged the leadership of the country to put an end to the unbridled campaign of violence unleashed by the right-wing ultras.

Tense Situation Persists

ID162358Y Moscow TASS in English 1559 GMT 16 Nov 78 ID

[Text] Beirut, November 16, TASS--A tense situation persists in separate districts of Beirut due to provocations perpetrated by armed formations of the conservative "Lebanese Front." Exchange of artillery fire did not cease for the past 24 hours in Ayn-ar-Rummanah, in the square of martyrs and in the city's shopping centre.

The statement circulated here by the command of the inter-Arab peace-keeping force in the Lebanon stresses that the latest escalation of tension was timed by the right-wing Christian forces to the discussion in the government of a new plan for ensuring security in the country.

Reports on military preparations of the "Lebanese Front" arouse great anxiety in the Lebanon. The newspaper AL-LIVA says that a shipload of arms had arrived from Israel in the port of Junia. It includes heavy self-propelled artillery and amunition. One of the latest meetings of the Lebanese Front, the newspaper notes, has passed a decision to build a system of fortifications and artillery emplacement in the districts controlled by the conservatives.

Israeli warplanes daily intrude into the air space of the Lebanon, carry out reconnaissance flights over the country's entire territory.

ETHIOPIA'S MENGISTU ARRIVES IN MOSCOW, GREETED BY BREZHNEV

LD161838Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1700 GMT 16 Nov 78 LD

[Text] At the invitation of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the Soviet Government, Lt Col Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council and the Council of Ministers of socialist Ethiopia, arrived in Moscow today on an official friendly visit.

At Vnukovo Airport, which was decorated with the state flags of socialist Ethiopia and the USSR, Mengistu Haile Mariam was warmly welcomed at the steps of the aircraft by Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; Kosygin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR foreign minister; Marshal of the USSR Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR defense minister; Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; Ponomarev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; and other officials.

At the airport were Tsegaye Meshesha, ambassador of socialist Ethiopia in the USSR, the heads of the diplomatic missions of a number of countries accredited in the USSR, Ethiopian students studying at Moscow higher educational establishments, and representatives of Moscow's working people. An honor guard representing the three branches of the USSR's Armed Forces--Ground Forces, Air Force and Navy-- was drawn up on the airfield. Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and Mengistu Haile Mariam inspected the formation of Soviet servicemen. The national anthems of socialist Ethiopia and the USSR were played.

The streets and squares of Moscow, along which the eminent guest from Ethiopia and the Soviet leaders passed with their honor escort of motorcycles, were decorated with the state flags of the two countries and with slogans of greetings.

Holds Kremlin Talks

LD171235Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 17 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Soviet-Ethiopian talks were held in the Kremlin today. Attending on the Soviet side were: Brezhnev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; Kosygin, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; Gromyko, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and USSR minister of foreign affairs; and Ponomarev, CPSU Central Committee Politburo candidate member and CPSU Central Committee secretary.

On the Ethiopian side: Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council [PMAC] and of Council of Ministers of socialist Ethiopia; Berhanu Baye and Gessesse Wolde Kidan, members of the PMAC Standing Committee; and Yehwalashet Girma, member of the PMAC Central Committee.

During the talks, a wide range of issues concerning Soviet-Ethiopian relations was examined. The sides stated with satisfaction that bilateral relations are developing successfully in accordance with the declaration on friendly relations and cooperation between the Soviet Union and socialist Ethiopia. Both sides desired to continue efforts aimed at implementing specific measures to deepen Soviet-Ethiopian cooperation in the political, economic, cultural and other fields.

An exchange of opinions also took place on certain topical international problems, including the situation in Africa. The Soviet Union and socialist Ethiopia condemned the neocolonialist maneuvers of the imperialist powers in southern Africa and the racist regimes supported by them. They unanimously noted that a particularly important role has been played by the unity and cohesion of Africans in the struggle against imperialist interference in the continent's affairs, which is aimed at undermining progressive regimes and preserving seats of colonialism and racism.

The determination of the Soviet Union and Ethiopia to normalize the situation in the Horn of Africa through a political settlement based on giving up territorial claims, mutually respecting sovereignty, territorial integrity, inviolability of borders and noninterference in each other's internal affairs and creating an atmosphere of mutal understanding and neighborliness was confirmed.

The talks passed in an atmosphere of comradely frankness, friendship and mutual understanding.

Taking part in the talks were, on the Soviet side: Patolichev, minister of foreign trade; Skachkov, chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations; Ogarkov, first deputy minister of defense and marshal of the Soviet Union; Ilichev, USSR deputy minister of foreign affairs; Samoteykin, aide to the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; (Kornotovskiy), USSR ambassador in Ethiopia; and Ustinov, head of a department at the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

And on the Ethiopian side: Mengistu Gamachu, member of the PMAC; Ashagre Yigletu, minister of commerce and tourism; Teferra Wolde-Semayit, minister of finance; Feleke Gedle-Giorgis, minister of foreign affairs; Tesfaye Dinka, minister of industry; Tsegaye Meshesna, Ethiopian ambassador in the USSR; and Getachew Kibret, political adviser in the Chancellery of the PMAC chairman.

USSR, ETHIOPIA DEVELOPING ECONOMIC COOPERATION

LD161812Y Moscow TASS in English 0950 GMT 16 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, November 16, TASS--TASS correspondent Aleksandr Stroganov writes:

Cooperation between the USSR and socialist Ethiopia develops fruitfully. An evidence of this are new projects on which specialists of both countries start working. It is planned to build in Ethiopia a large oil refinery and oil reservoirs, a meat-packing and canning complex and other projects. This is envisaged by the agreement on economic and technical cooperation that was signed in September during the visit in Ethiopia of a Soviet party and government delegation led by alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, First Vice President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Vasily Kuznetsov. Friendly contacts between the USSR and Ethiopia are based on complete equality, mutual advantage, respect for sovereignty and non-interference in internal affairs.

This is confirmed by the entire experience of economic cooperation of the two countries that has been developing successfully over a number of years. An oil refinery, one of Ethiopia's biggest enterprises, was built with Soviet assistance, Soviet specialists now help run the enterprise. A polytechnical institute the Soviet Union's gift to the Ethiopian people, now trains certified specialists for different industries.

Trade between the two countries is being developed. The Soviet Union buys from Ethiopia hides and various farm products and supplies Ethiopia with tractors, automobiles and equipment. The visit to the USSR by Mengistu Haile Mariam, the chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council and of the Council of Ministers of socialist Ethiopia, will undoubtedly promote further deepening of cooperation between the two countries.

COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON CUBAN FOREIGN MINISTER'S MOZAMBIQUE VISIT

LD141446Y Moscow TASS in English 1245 GMT 14 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Maputo, November 14, TASS--The People's Republic of Mozambique and the Republic of Cuba solidarize with all the peoples that are fighting against imperialism, colonialism and racism. This was said in a joint communique, issued (?here) on the results of the visit to the PRM by Isidoro Malmierca, Cuba's foreign minister.

The sides noted with satisfaction the enhanced role of the non-alignment movement in the solution of international problems. They emphasized that the conference of heads of state and government of non-aligned countries, to be held in Havana next year, will mark a milestone in the history of the entire movement.

SOUTH AFRICA STRENGTHENING FORCES FOR NAMIBIAN ELECTIONS

LD170826Y Moscow TASS in English 0810 GMT 17 Nov 78 LD

[Text] London, November 17, TASS--TASS correspondent Bryan Bunting reports:

The South African regime is strengthening its repressive forces in Namibia in preparation for the staging of its internal election in the period December 4 to 8. Huge military reinforcements have been moved up to the region bordering on Angola allegedly to prevent incursions by SWAPO forces to disrupt the elections. The police force has also been strengthened to "counter intimidation", according to a statement by the commissioner of police in Namibia, Major General Victor Verster. A particularly heavy police contingent would be sent to end "SWAPO intimidation" in the area.

Gen Verster said every polling station in Namibia would be policed during the election period. In addition, 51 South African magistrates are being sent from the republic at the end of November to preside over the elections in Namibia. The Johannesburg STAR reported:

"The magistrates have a tough job ahead of them and have been told to take their own bedding and eating utensils. They will land at Ondangua in Owambo and those taken to their destinations by helicopter". [as received] All these preparations have led the opposition parties in Namibia to conclude that there is no possibility of the elections being fair, because the intense government presence amounts to deliberate intimidation by the forces of the state against the mass of the people. SWAPO has already proclaimed that it will boycott the elections and is conducting an intensive campaign urging the people not to take part. The leader of the Namibian National Front, Mr Bryan O'Linn, told a public meeting at Mariental last week-end that the NNF will also not take part in the election because no election exclusively controlled by South Africa could be free and fair. "As long as there are no free elections, the war will continue to escalate", he said. The removal of discriminatory measures was also a pre-requisite for fair elections.

The administrator general, Mr Justice M.T. Steyn, likes to tell us he has created a new society in Namibia, but discriminatory measures such as closed hotels remain. We are meeting in the bush today because halls such as town halls and school halls are closed to multiracial meetings", he said. He accused Mr Justice Steyn of promoting the interests of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, the pro-government group headed by Dirk Mudge. A recent government GAZETTE has given polling officers the power to record votes on behalf of illiterate voters. The government has also announced that it is sending hundreds of mobile polling stations to Namibia to record votes in outlying areas. SWAPO fears that in these circumstances it will be impossible to observe the conduct of the elections and that the conditions are being created for the government to fake a high turn-out and ensure a massive DTA victory at the polls.

SWAPO SAYS SOUTH AFRICA PLANNING TO ATTACK ANGOLA

ID170956Y Moscow TASS in English 0810 GMT 17 Nov 78 ID

[Text] Lusaka, November 17, TASS--The South African racist regime is preparing a major armed provocation against the People's Republic of Angola and other African states. This is said in a SWAPO statement published here.

Though the racists deny the fact that they are preparing an aggression, SWAPO has reliable information showing that the Pretoria authorities concentrate their troops in Namibian districts bordering on Angola and reinforce their military bases. The racists intend to use UNITA splitter gangs in an attack on the People's Republic of Angola. The SWAPO statement says that the South African regime intends to deal a blow at the Angolan port of Mossamedes and other localities. Just as previous armed aggressions of the racists against neighbouring African states, the provocation planned against the People's Republic of Angola is aimed at weakening the liberation struggle of the oppressed peoples of the continent and delaying the inevitable fall of the Pretoria and Salisbury racist regimes.

USSR SUPREME SOVIET DELEGATION LEAVES FOR LIBERIA

ID151054Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 15 Nov 78 LD

[Text] A delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet led by Niyazbekov, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, today left Moscow for the Republic of Liberia on an official visit at the invitation of the Liberian Congress.

Monrovia Arrival

ID162328Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2030 GMT 16 Nov 78 ID

[Text] Here is a dispatch from Monrovia: A delegation from the USSR Supreme Soviet led by Niyazbekov, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, has arrived on an official visit to the capital of Liberia at the invitation of the Liberian Congress.

ZIMYANIN HEADS CPSU DELEGATION TO CONAKRY FESTIVITIES

ID161608Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1445 GMT 16 Nov 78 LD

[Text] A CPSU delegation headed by Zimyanin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, today left for Conakry at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Democratic Party of Guinea [PDG]. It will be attending the 11th PDG Congress. At Vnukovo Airport the delegation was seen off by Kapitonov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and other officials.

Attends Guinean Party Congress

LD171210Y Moscow TASS in English 1148 GMT 17 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Conakry, November 17, TASS--(From TASS special correspondent). The Eleventh Congress of the Democratic Party of Guinea (DPG) opened at the Palace of the Peoples of the capital of the Republic of Guinea today.

The congress is being attended by a CPSU delegation headed by Mikhail Zimyanin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; by representatives of communist and workers parties of socialist countries; and by delegates of political parties of a number of countries of Africa and other continents as well as national-liberation movements.

Ahmed Sekou Toure, general secretary of the DPG, president of the Republic of Guinea, made a report.

The participants in the congress will discuss major problems of the country's economic and social development, the questions of party development, and of widely drawing working people into managing the affairs of the state and will also consider the main directions of the republic's foreign-policy course.

MPLA-LABOR PARTY CALLS FOR DEFENSE OF REVOLUTIONARY GAINS

LD142140Y Moscow TASS in English 2110 GMT 14 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Luanda, November 14, TASS--The Politbureau of the Central Committee of the MPLA-Workers Party has issued an appeal to make the first anniversary of the MPLA-Workers Party on December 10 by consolidating the ranks of the working people of Angola. The statement broadcast over Angolan radio points out that in the brief period of the existence of the party appreciable progress has been achieved in carrying out the radical economic and social transformations in the country. Angola's international prestige has also been significantly strengthened. The MPLA-Workers Party at present is leading the Angolan people along the path of building a people's democracy and socialism, mobilizing the creative potential of the masses and resolutely suppressing all the attempts of counterrevolution to obstruct the republic's progress along the path of socialism.

The party and the Government of Angola, the statement says further, take all measures to safeguard peaceful life for the country, to strengthen relations with the neighbouring African states and to step up support for the national-liberation movements of Zimbabwe, Namibia and in the Republic of South Africa.

The continuing provocations and the threats to invade Angola from the racist regime of South Africa, the imperialist manoeuvres hindering the attainment of independence by the peoples of Namibia and Zimbabwe, the statement of the Politbureau of the Central Committee of the MPLA-Workers Party stressed, aim at obstructing the process of final liberation of the south of Africa and stopping the progressive transformations in Angola. This makes it necessary for the party to constantly display its revolutionary vigilance and day-to-day readiness to defend the revolutionary gains.

JANATA PARTY LEADER ACCUSES PRC OF INTERVENTION

LD162200Y Moscow TASS in English 1140 GMT 16 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Delhi, November 16, TASS--Madhu Limaye, the secretary-general of the ruling Janata Party, analyzing the nature of Indian-Chinese relations, says in the ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY OF INDIA that China, which had charged India with expansionism, not only schemed for the occupation of the buffer zones between the People's Republic of China and India but also systematically intervened into India's relations with Sikkim, and also with Nepal and Burma. Speaking of the unprincipled foreign policy of the Chinese leaders, Limaye emphasized that they are changing their position whenever they think it profitable, fully deny the principles of equality and independence in relations between states, not disdaining lies and provocations. Thus, he points out, China today does not hesitate fanning a hostile campaign against the heroic people of Vietnam.

Limaye writes that the intentions of China, which expressed its desire for normalization of relations with India, are still not clear. If the leadership of the People's Republic of China had fundamentally reviewed its policy hostile to India, this ought to have been confirmed by specific deeds.

Normalization of relations is only possible after the Chinese renounce their aggressive policy against Indian territories and, as a first step, withdraw their armed forces from the seized districts.

Peking must change its attitude toward Sikkim and discontinue aid to the rebels in the north eastern districts of India. China must also explain its stand on the strategic Korokarum highway. If China only intends drawing India into the anti-Soviet alliance, which Peking seeks to build up, India must firmly declare that it will have nothing to do with schemes.

INDIAN LEADERS RECEIVE SOVIET VISITORS, LAUD TIES WITH USSR

LD151127Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 11 Nov 78 Morning Edition p 1 LD

[Unnamed TASS correspondent report: "Firm Friendship"]

[Text] Delhi--Indian Prime Minister M. Desai has received a delegation of the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, headed by S.I. Ibraimov, chairman of the Kazakh Supreme Soviet Presidium. The delegation is here to participate in Indian-Soviet friendship month.

During the conversation which took place, M. Desai stressed that Indian-Soviet friendship has deep historical roots. Nothing can now stand in the way of Indian-Soviet friendship. I saw for myself the strength of this friendship and the Soviet people's sincere desire for it during my visit to the Soviet Union in 1977, when I was accorded a very warm reception.

There are forces in the world which are actively seeking to embroil peoples and to hamper their mutual understanding, the prime minister went on to observe. This is why we attach great significance to visits made to our country by statesmen of various countries.

The delegation was also received by Indian President N.S. Reddy and Vice President B.D. Jatti. The Indian leaders requested that the most cordial congratulations be conveyed to the Soviet people on the 61st anniversary of the Great October Revolution.

NEW ZEALAND'S WELCOME FOR U.S. NUCLEAR NAVY ASSAILED

LD132304Y Moscow World Service in English 1700 GMT 13 Nov 78 LD

[Text] It follows from the White Paper on defense just issued in New Zealand that Wellington is in favor of having American nuclear-armed vessels in the south part of the Pacific. The paper also states that visiting vessels of that type will enter the ports of New Zealand. Our observer Igor Bestuzhev comments:

Such statements suit the Pentagon perfectly well. The United States secretary of defense, Harold Brown, announced a few days ago in Tokyo that the United States plans to build up its military potential in the Pacific. To that end it will, in particular, continue to deploy its 7th Fleet and the offer of the ports of New Zealand by its government is exactly what the fleet needs.

Canberra made similar offers to the Pentagon. American nuclear-armed vessels have already made numerous stays in Australia ports. This was strongly opposed by the population of Sydney, Perth and Melbourne. On those occasions the entry of United States warships to Australian ports was blocked by hundreds of small vessels and boats. In the near future United States Navy vessels will be able to avoid that as soon as the Cockburn Sound naval base is put into service. Though formally belonging to Australia, the base will for all practical purposes simply be one more American military installation in Australia. The Pentagon has already been allowed to use the base for sheltering American nuclear-armed vessels. The base has been set up at some distance from Perth out of sight from outraged Australians calling for a ban on its use by the nuclear-armed U.S. Navy.

As yet, New Zealand has no naval bases away from large cities so it is only to be expected that New Zealanders will try to prevent the use of those ports by the United States Navy in all possible ways. But whatever form such massive protests take in Australia and New Zealand, it is evident that the general public of those countries is strongly opposed to their governments' policy on that issue. Press reports indicate that those protests are sounding louder and louder of late. More and more Australians and New Zealanders begin to realize that the United States military build-up and in particular the build-up of its nuclear naval force in that part of the world is a growing threat to the security of both countries. Even high-ranking Australian and New Zealand military admit unanimously that no country is under any threat of attack. Nevertheless, Canberra and Wellington insist on a policy that is soon likely to change the situation for the worse.

'UNREST' CONTINUES ON VIETNAMESE-CAMBODIAN BORDER

LD151631Y Moscow TRUD in Russian 11 Nov 78 p 3 LD

[Report by TRUD special correspondent Yu. Vasilkov: "On the Border with Cambodia"]

[Text] Vietnam's southern provinces--The car turns off the highway and travels along a country road for about 30 kilometers leaving a cloud of red dust behind it. We cross a series of rubber plantations where every tree has a small cup attached to it to catch the valuable sap. The plantations give way to a plain in the middle of which you find the solitary hill of (Ba-Den). Our journey ended in the settlement of (Fyuk-Vin), a matter of meters from the Cambodian border. On the outskirts of the settlement are the smoldering ruins of peasant houses and fresh graves.

"They attacked us at night when the whole family was asleep," (Nguyen Tkho Khyen), a mother of five, told us. "The noise and the cries of terror woke me. My husband and I got up quickly, collected the children and fled under cover of darkness to a nearby plantation. When we returned in the morning our house had been ransacked and half destroyed...."

Another local resident we talked with, (Fam Van Dau), arrived in the morning and found his home in ruins. The Cambodian bandits had burned it down with flamethrowers. That night they had burned down 40 houses and killed 13 inhabitants of the settlement of (Fyuk-Vin) who had failed to get away. They killed savagely, sadistically.

An exhibition has been arranged in the provincial center of (Tyn-Nyn) exposing the misdeeds of the Cambodian reactionaries. The border violators attack defenseless, peaceful inhabitants. A photograph depicts the savagely tortured (Khoay) family. They had been captured at night. They had been decapitated and then disemboweled....

The exhibition displays weapons left behind by the bandits as they fled beneath the gunfire of Vietnamese troops. Chinese characters appear on the submachineguns, mortars and ammunition.

"We know that the overwhelming majority of Cambodian soldiers are deluded peasants," (Nguyen Chong Kat), deputy secretary of the provincial party committee, said. "All those we have taken prisoner have said that they can expect one of three deaths: death in battle, death for failing to carry out an order to violate the Vietnamese border, or death after returning home from imprisonment. The prisoners include 'soldiers' who are scarcely 14...."

"We fought with the Cambodian patriots against the puppet authorities and their overseas patrons," (Nguyen Chong Kat), who gave many years of his life to the partisan struggle in South Vietnam, continued. "Both during the resistance struggle against the French colonialists and during the struggle against American imperialism our two parties had common aims. Together we were victorious. The alliance of Vietnamese and Cambodian patriots was an example of friendship between peoples. Today's conflict, kindled on Peking's orders, contradicts the Cambodian people's interests."

I heard many Vietnamese comrades say this. They are perfectly aware of the true meaning of the events that are taking place. They have no feelings of vengeance toward the Cambodian people. They feel for people whose leaders' treachery has caused them misfortune.

Visiting the Cambodian refugee camp demonstrates this particularly. As is known, thousands of people are fleeing the brutality of the Pol Pot regime.

To an objective eye the camp resembles the many settlements we have in the Kazakhstan steppes. Small private plots have been laid out alongside high-quality buildings. The arrival of guests is greeted with delight by an army of barefoot, dark-eyed children. Soon, the adults also gathered under an awning in the center of the settlement. Many of them had just returned from the fields, where they were cultivating rice, soya, peanuts and vegetables. The smiles were kindly and the faces open and welcoming. The people became downcast when asked to speak about Cambodia.

"They even took away our names and gave everybody a number like in a concentration camp. Close relatives were brutally tortured or sent somewhere unknown. The authorities announced that everybody who had reached the age of 18 when the present regime was established were potential enemies unless they declared themselves active supporters of Pol Pot. This means that they were virtually condemned to destruction...."

(Nuon Farin), a teacher of the Khmer language, spoke with tears in her eyes of the humiliations she was subjected to in Cambodia. And then she invited us to inspect the school in which she now teaches. We entered a high-quality building and a classroom equipped with everything necessary for study. The schoolchildren stood up to greet us. We found them studying their native language. In three classrooms the Khmer language is taught and in two the Vietnamese language, according to the wishes of the pupils.

The Cambodian refugees have found a second home in Vietnam. Although today the country is experiencing substantial difficulties with foodstuffs, due to the catastrophic floods, this is not reflected in the Cambodians' diet. Here again the Vietnamese people have displayed their selfless nobility and profound understanding of international proletarian duty.

"Here in Vietnam we have become even more convinced of the dangerous path onto which the Cambodians have been pushed by the Pol Pot regime and its Peking patrons," (Huon Farin) said on behalf of the refugees. "Active resistance to the reactionary regime is growing in our country. Popular uprisings have already erupted in 14 out of 16 Cambodian provinces...."

...Today there is unrest on the Vietnamese-Cambodian border. Armed clashes break out in various places there daily. The conflict is growing, and the responsibility lies with the current Cambodian leaders and their Peking patrons.

NEW SOVIET RAIL ASSISTANCE BOOSTS VIETNAMESE ECONOMY

OW161325Y Moscow in Vietnamese to Vietnam 1430 GMT 15 Nov 78 OW

[Grammatikov commentary]

[Text] Some of the documents signed during the recent visit to the USSR by the SRV party-government delegation deal with communications in Vietnam. These agreements provide for Soviet technical assistance to help complete the construction of the Thang Long bridge, rebuild the Hanoi railway terminal and broaden the gauge of the Hanoi-Haiphong rail line. These agreements are really important to the development of Vietnam's overall economy. Through these agreements, the USSR has once again reaffirmed its policy of assisting Vietnam in resolving key socialist construction problems. It is difficult to overestimate the Hanoi-Ho Chi Minh City railroad's importance to Vietnam's national economy.

On several occasions, comrade Vietnamese leaders have stressed that without the north-south railway, Vietnam's economy cannot be carried out harmoniously.

Dear friends, you probably remember that in 1975 and 1976 your construction workers enthusiastically worked to rapidly restore this rail line. The entire socialist community then provided wholehearted assistance to Vietnam in this very complicated task. Carrying out a CEMA Executive Committee decision, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Bulgaria and the GDR provided Vietnam's construction sites with diesel generators, air compressors and road building machinery. Within a short time, 40 Soviet factories supplied construction sites for Vietnam's Thong Nhat rail line with 2/3 of their needs in track, prefabricated metallic structural parts for bridges, rail equipment and construction machines. In December 1976, the collective construction workers restoring the rail line greeted the Fourth VCP Congress with a special achievement: the complete restoration of this rail line which carried its first train when the congress began. The Soviet people and the working people of other fraternal countries consider this a common achievement of their workers. Carrying out the agreements recently signed in Moscow, the USSR will assist Vietnam to enable it to better repair the damage to its railway system caused by the recent floods and flash floods and rapidly restore its rail traffic.

Dear friends, during my mission in Vietnam several years ago, I crossed the Long Bien bridge many times and Inoticed that traffic movement on it was difficult. As Vietnam's economic construction is increasing and communications between Hanoi and other localities across Vietnam are being expanded, it is particularly necessary to improve traffic conditions on this bridge. Thus, the agreements recently signed in Moscow have met the urgent requirements of the people in Hanoi as well as those of Vietnam's national economy.

The reconstruction of the Hanoi railway terminal is no less important. The Hanoi railway station was seriously destroyed by enemy bombs during the war. Under the agreement, the USSR will assist Vietnam in building a new railway station to enhance the beauty of the capital of Hanoi. Enlarging the guage of the Hanoi-Haiphong railway will help to more rapidly transport goods from the coastal area to Hanoi and other localities and to enterprises, work sites and mining areas. As a result, Vietnam's exports will also increase.

Thus, the implementation of the cooperation agreements recently signed by the USSR and Vietnam, which are aimed at improving the activities of Vietnam's rail sector, will contribute to carrying out plans for building Vietnam's material and technical bases. It will also accelerate the development of economic relations between Vietnam and foreign countries, especially CEMA socialist countries.

U.S.-ROK TACTICS UNDERMINE CAUSE OF PEACEFUL REUNIFICATION

LD161053Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 14 Nov 78 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[V. Tarasov commentary: "Perpetuating the Occupation"]

[Text] The Pentagon has undertaken another action aimed at frustrating a peaceful settlement of the Korean problem.

The creation of the U.S.-Korean Combined Forces Command was recently marked with a splendid ceremony at the U.S. military base in Seoul. In military terms, this means that generals of the South Korean puppet regime will henceforth be involved in managing military operations along with Americans. And in political terms, on the orders of the U.S. military Pak Chong-hui is crudely wrecking the dialog on the country's peaceful democratic reunification initiated in 1972 by the DPRK.

It is known that the chief condition for resolving the Korean problem is the immediate withdrawal of foreign troops from the peninsula and, along with this, the removal of the countless stocks of lethal weapons, including nuclear weapons, which have turned South Korea into a powder magazine. However, it is precisely this which is resisted most of all by the Seoul puppets and their overseas patrons. The former are frightened at the propsect of being left face to face with the people who despise the rotten regime; while the latter, ignoring the realities of the present international situation, are trying to consolidate their hold on a strategically important bridgehead to implement their imperialist geopolicy.

The U.S. bourgeois press periodically launches propaganda balloons intended to lead world public opinion away from understanding the true aims being pursued by U.S. militarist circles. It tosses up "sensations," for example, about "planned reductions in the U.S. military presence" in particular regions of the world. And Korea is not overlooked in this respect. Tons of paper have been used up writing about the "withdrawal" of American troops from South Korea. But what is the actual state of affairs?

None other than Defense Secretary H. Brown himself has repudiated this entire propaganda concoction. Visiting Tokyo after Seoul, he informed the Japanese Government that Washington does not intend to reduce its "military presence" in the western Pacific. Furthermore, it is planning "a qualitative improvement and a certain quantitative increase" in its forces in this region. As regards South Korea, this "qualitative improvement" is in full swing. As the press has reported, American weapons worth $8 billion will be delivered there over the next 5 years.

A DPRK Foreign Ministry spokesman's statement classifies the perfidious tactics of Washington and its Seoul underlings as undermining the peaceful paths of the country's unification. The Korean people are resolutely opposed to the exacerbation of the peninsula situation and to attempts to frustrate the country's peaceful unification. The smypathy, understanding and support of all peace-loving mankind are on their side.

'Threat to Peace' in Asia

LD171047Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Nov 78 p 5 LD

[Vyacheslav Ruzuvayev dispatch: "Words and Deeds"]

[Text] Pyongyang--During U.S. Defense Secretary Brown's recent visit to Seoul, the creation of a Combined Forces Command was announced. This will assume the leadership of both South Korean and American troops presently in South Korea and those that transferred there "if necessary."

Until recently, this leadership was formally implemented by the notorious "UN Command." Hypocritically using the flag of that international organization as a cover, the Pentagon implemented its aggressive plans in Korea. Time has shown conclusively that the presence of U.S. troops in South Korea is the main obstacle to the country's peaceful unification.

That is why the DPRK Government, expressing the Korean people's aspirations, has consistently sought and is seeking to insure the withdrawal of all foreign, primarily American, forces from South Korea. This just demand is supported by broad circles of the world public. It is highly indicative that 5 years ago a UN General Assembly decision dissolved the "UN commission" which had served for many years as the instrument for foreign interference in Korea. The movement for disbanding the UN Command, depriving foreign troops of the right to use the organization's flag and insuring their immediate withdrawal from South Korea is now expanding in many countries.

Yielding to public pressure, Washington was forced to announce a gradual (over the course of 4 or 5 years) withdrawal of its ground units from South Korea. Nevertheless, the American military presence there is not decreasing, indeed it is intensifying. It is now perfectly obvious that the propaganda ballyhoo raised over this in the West is merely a cover for troop regrouping. A few days ago a squadron of F4-D fighters, a 50-tank batallion and new missile launchers were transferred to South Korea from the United States. Such is the reality behind Seoul's masquerade over the creation of a Combined Forces Command.

The results of the Seoul talks by both sides' top brass testify that the Pentagon is striving to entrench itself more deeply on the Korean Peninsula. These plans are causing serious concern and understandable alarm among Asian states which see them as a threat to peace and security.

U.S., PRC OPPOSED TO JAPANESE 'PEACE' CONSTITUTION

OW170453Y Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1200 GMT 16 Nov 78 OW

[Tsvetov dispatch]

[Text] An international symposium is now in session in Tokyo dealing with structural issues relating to peace in northeast Asia. A U.S. congressman attending this symposium stated that Japan should repeal Article 9 of its Constitution. In this connection, Radio Moscow's Tokyo correspondent Tsvetov reports:

Commenting on Article 9 of the Japanese Constitution, barring the nation from having an armed force and renouncing war, this U.S. congressman said that the provision had become outdated. Japan should play a more positive role in the defense area, he said. Other U.S. congressmen expressed their dissatisfaction over the fact that Japan spends less than 1 percent of its gross national product for military purposes.

Until recently, only rightwing reactionaries in Japan led by the most vicious Aikoku-To [Patriotic Party] and similar groups had participated in the movement opposing the peace Constitution. Presently, however, those promoting militarism in Japan are enjoying foreign support. Rightwing Americans and Peking's leadership jointly oppose the Japanese Constitution. Thus, the emerging movement to oppose the Japanese Constitution is an international alliance. The political color of this alliance is extremely black and its objective quite vicious.

The idea of amending the Constitution first came from anti-Soviet and anticommunist sources. That is not all there is to it, however. The arms race and U.S. attempts to play the role of world gendarme led to U.S. economic catastrophe. By making Japan participate more actively in the arms race and take over part of an Asian gendarme's role, the United States is trying first of all to impose a more reactionary nature on Japanese foreign policy and, secondly, to share with Japan the burden of inflation and high prices resulting from the arms race.

Peking's position in advocating a revision of the Japanese Constitution is basically same as that of the United States. It is to obligate Japan to oppose "hegemonism"--that is, to go along with China and adopt policies against the USSR and other socialist nations. While Peking doesn't want Japan to limit itself to verbally expressing such opposition, the Japanese Constitution stands in its way. That is why Peking is attacking the Japanese Constitution.

The remarks by U.S. congressmen at the symposium shocked the representatives of the Komei-To, the Democratic Socialist Party and the New Liberal Club. They came forward with their refutations in various forms, although none of these parties is a persistent and consistent defender of the Constitution. The communist and socialist parties boycotted the symposium.

ZAGLADIN DEFENDS SOVIET SYSTEM'S 'VIABILITY,' HITS CRITICS

LD151623Y Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No 45, 3 Nov 78 pp 4-6 LD

[Vadim Zagladin article: "The 61st Step Into the Future"]

[Excerpts] November 1978....A year ago our people, and with them supporters of social progress throughout the world, marked the 60th anniversary of October. Now another 12 months have passed. The 61st year of the Great October Socialist Revolution has passed....

Our enemies among bourgeois propagandists are probably feeling depressed now: As long as things are progressing normally in the Soviet Union, for these propagandists things are going badly. Whereas if some crisis, failure or misfortune had occured "among the Russians" then, of course, a great deal of ink would have been wasted on once again "proving" that "the system has let them down...."

But there are no crises, nor have there been in the years of Soviet power. There are no failures. This year (oh, what a pity, some malicious person will say) there is not even a poor harvest.... Of course, even now there are "critics" who will try to shout about difficulties and shortcomings. Well! There are difficulties, and we make no secret of them. Just look at the Central Statistical Administration reports; they mention not only achievements, but also unresolved questions....

However, if we are seriously discussing the past year, this must be admitted directly: Despite some shortfalls, it is better than many past years and provides evidence precisely of the advantages of our socialist system. This, of course, the "critics" will omit to mention....

Let us recall the beginning of the year. In early January the CPSU Central Committee, together with the Council of Ministers, trade unions and Komsomol, addressed an open letter to the people. It spoke precisely, clearly and very self-critically of existing problems and unresolved questions. This was done to call on the country's working people to set about resolving them together, collectively!

Many people in the West like to talk about the imaginary shortcomings in democracy in the Soviet land--both bourgeois propagandists and certain of our friends (in this case it is hard to understand why they are following in the footsteps of our common class enemy). However, all these discourses on democracy are generally of a very strange nature. In actual fact, democracy is not some kind of abstraction. In our country it is the working people's power. But in the current arguments about Soviet socialist democracy nobody even mentions this, its main feature. They talk about anything that comes to mind: dissidents; why some currency speculator has been brought to trial; but not a word about the ESSENCE of the matter.

Here is a very good example of this essence. Our people responded to the aforementioned appeal by the party, government, trade unions and Komsomol more actively than ever before. And if, as has been noted, our industrial production plans have been overfulfilled, this is not because anyone was forced but because millions and millions of people consciously responded to the party's word--a word that was accurate, clear, calm and comprehensible to the citizen.

The activeness of the masses.... This concept is only recalled in the West when one-third of the voters do not appear at elections. And when this is observed, they start wondering: What is to blame--vacations, or the rush to do Christmas shopping? Of course, bourgeois sociologists, with very rare exceptions, do not even try to blame the capitalist system for the masses' passivity....

The masses' activeness in our society is a new phenomenon, unknown to capitalism. It is the activeness of people who know that they really CAN influence the course of their country's and their own lives, people who WANT to exert this influence in the interest of themselves and society as a whole.

Nobody made our workers, employees and peasants respond to the party's appeal. Nobody drove them forcibly to work. Nobody forced them to advance thousands and thousands of rationalizing procposals to improve production or save the people's resources. But this was done--and by millions of people....

And just let our critics think about the current agricultural year!

I myself remember how in the mid-fifties at a Moskovskaya Oblast party aktiv meeting the speakers, congratulating teams that had obtained--if my memory serves me well--15 quintals of winter wheat per hectare, said: They are heroes, they have set a record.... But in 1977, for instance, the entire RSFSR obtained an AVERAGE yield of nearly 22 quintals of winter wheat (although considering the weather the year was by no means particularly favorable). This year the indicator is even higher.

And now for the critics again. Even certain of our friends are continuing to shrug their shoulders crushingly: Ah, they say, things are not going well with the Russians' agriculture.. A crisis of socialism, they say, in agriculture....

In this connection everyone forgets that a huge proportion of territory is located in latitudes where other countries don't even try to cultivate anything, or if they do, only with extreme difficulty, and that our land and climate conditions are unfavorable over effectively the greater part of our territory....

And it is DESPITE all these conditions--and THANKS TO the socialist system--that our agricultural production is increasing from year to year, constantly and steadily! What is the source of this miracle? That very socialist system that, as they say, is "undergoing a crisis"! The system that has insured for the countryside a rapid increase in capital investments and provided it with machinery and fertilizers. The system that has made agriculture an object of the country's common concern. And now the whole country all the people are starting to reap the fruits of their own concern, their own labor.

No, we have not yet achieved all we wish to achieve. We have not yet done all we planned. But we have done much more than anyone else in a comparable length of time. That is what the "critics" refuse to think about! Yet this is a proof of the fruitfulness and viability of the system that simply cannot be disputed!

In a word, the past year has given us a great deal in the economic and social spheres, and no less in the political sphere. It is true that economic successes in cities and the countryside themselves indicate the increase in our society's and people's political maturity. But there are also specific indicators of success in this sphere. I have in mind the first results of the new Constitution's practical implementation. This by no means concerns specialists alone--the broadest masses of the Soviet people are participating in the implementation of measures provided by the Constitution. As a result, the soviets have begun to work more actively; public organizations are operating with greater initiative. In every oblast, republic and kray, increased interest is observed among citizens in every part of the vital tissue of our state and political life.

Finally, we can also be satisfied with the year's results in the international sphere. A difficult situation arose--we and our friends and allies had to rebuff numerous attacks on detente. But the enemies of peace were rebuffed. The new initiatives and proposals of socialist diplomacy insured further progress in several sectors of world politics.

Of course you cannot say everything in one article. And even the results of 1 year in our life cannot be summed up in a few typewritten pages. But what has been said is enough to conclude that the 61st year of October has taken a worthy place in our history. It was an important stage in strengthening the developed, constantly progressing socialist society.

However, let us try to approach the evaluation of the 61st year of the October Revolution from another, rather different standpoint. What has this year yielded if it is examined from the viewpoint not of results but of prospects? That is, not from the viewpoint of what has already been done but what new prerequisites have been created for further progress. What, in other words, has the past year yielded for the future?

For all the apparent singularity of such an approach, it is essential for every true revolutionary, for every builder of communism. It is indeed impossible to fight for a new society, to build such a society without constantly remembering your gods or while confining your horizons to day-to-day concerns!

An example from the past: In the late 19th century a serious dispute arose in the workers movement between revolutionaries, oriented toward resolute struggle against capitalism, and opportunists, seeking to adapt the existing system. And one question around which the argument raged was precisely the correlation between the socialist aim, that is, the prospects, and the current, day-to-day struggle.

The opportunists (Bernstein and those like him) asserted the aim is nothing, movement is all. In other words, they completely detached today's struggle from socialist prospects and even counterposed the two. But they thereby inevitably condemned the working class subjugation by capital's interests.

Other, more cautious, more subtle supporters of the opportunist line posed the question differently: Of course we are for socialism... But then it turns out that socialism is such a distant goal that it will not be reached. Or else it was represented as something easily attainable. But in that case socialism turned out to be...only a somewhat retouched, improved capitalism.

As counterweight to the opportunists the revolutionary wing of the workers movement stated the question differently: Whatever stages the struggle has passed through today, they are stages on the path to socialism. And it is necessary to constantly remember the socialist goal, striving to attain it as rapidly as possible.

Right from their first steps Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels formulated the socialist goal of the workers movement and devoted their entire lives to bringing its achievement nearer. Their work was continued by Vladimir Ilich Lenin and our party. And through its historical path our party has been loyal to its socialist goal. It has done and is doing everything possible to accelerate society's progress toward communism.

Of course, this revolutionary approach is much "choppier" and incomparably more difficult than the perfectly safe and practically endless anticipation of the time when most of society matures into a total understanding of the need for socialist transformations and as a result votes for the advocates of the future society! Of course, an energetic struggle for socialism and communism arouses much sharper and sometimes brutal and bloody resistance from the class enemy than does the line of implementing socialism "through negotiation" (as F. Adler, a prominent leader of social democracy in the twenties, said in this regard). Of course....

However, what's the use of talking! Of course, it is much more difficult and dangerous to swim against the current and to struggle despite the waves toward a previously set goal than it is to calmly surrender to the will of the elements and wait for them to take you to the right place....

In the last 60 years history has seen many swimmers of both kinds. Some of those who have boldly gone against the current--a considerable number--have reached the goal. They have created a new society, have built or are building socialism, and are laying the foundations of communism. Others have perished, like many organizers of the first Soviet republics in Hungary, Bavaria and Slovakia. Next year all genuine revolutionaries will once again reverently honor their immortal memory.... Finally, others, although they have struggled valiantly and selflessly, have nevertheless not yet succeeded in achieving the desired goal--they and their followers are continuing the struggle today. But all these people, all these genuine revolutionaries have actually advanced history. And if human society has indeed changed fundamentally in the last few decades, it is thanks to them, it is a mark of their valor and honor.

But those who, in the wake of Bernstein and Millerand, swam and are swimming with the current, those who view the horizons of life only through the narrow slot of the ballot box, have in general remained by the same shores from which they started out. They have not achieved the socialist goal. Moreover, in many instances (it is unimportant whether objectively or subjectively) their "drifting" has substantially harmed real fighters for socialism.

The point is not only that this "drifting" has constituted the idea of socialism in the eyes of the masses. It is also that, in striving to justify their own political line, Bernstein's hiers--both yesterday and today--have poured slander on implemented socialism, real socialism....

Our party and the Soviet people have never surrendered to the will of the waves. They have always traveled their own course, fixed on the unfading ideal of communism. There have been storms and tempests along our way. Pirate flotillas and subversive cutters have met our ship. On occasions it has been necessary to travel almost blind: No one could supply our captain--the Communist Party--with accurate charts and proven sailing directions: We were the first to sail our chosen path, having no precursors.

And each October anniversary has marked new summits conquered, new heights scaled. It is now possible to continue; it has thus marked new steps forward toward the communist future. "The future," Leonid Ilich Brezhnev has said, "is not outside the bounds of the present. The future lies in the present and, by solving the tasks of the present socialist day, we are gradually embarking on tomorrow: the communist day."

Yes, today communism is for us still the morrow, a day that has not started. But it is no longer a distant dream; it is a visible reality.

The signs of this future day can be tangibly perceived in the decisions of our party's 24th and 25th congresses, which determined a long-term strategy in the economic and social planes. The signs of our communist future can be seen in our new Constitution--the Constitution of developed socialism. Features of our tomorrow are also contained in the everyday activity of Lenin's party, the achievements of labor collectives and the historic creative work of our entire great people.

PCF TO CPSU: 'DIFFERENCES' MUST NOT OBSTRUCT 'SOLIDARITY'

LD13115/Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Nov 78 p 14 LD

[Text] To the CPSU Central Committee.

Dear Comrades,

On the 61st anniversary of the October Revolution we send the CPSU and all Soviet people our warm, fraternal greetings.

The communists and all working people of France, who are celebrating this historic event today, are aware of the significant path that has been traveled since October 1917 in building and developing the Soviet socialist society.

We rejoice in every success you gain in insuring the rise of your people's living standards and cultural level and in further increasing their prosperity. We place a positive assessment on the Soviet Union's role in the struggle for disarmament, peace, international cooperation and social progress.

On the 61st anniversary of the October Revolution we declare our wish to develop the relations of international solidarity that have become established between our parties on the basis of independence, equality and noninterference. We are convinced that existing differences must not act as an obstacle to the further development of that solidarity between French and Soviet communists, which promotes in a positive way the development of the struggle for such great common aims of ours as peace, disarmament and cooperation. It also serves the interests of our two countries and peoples.

We send your party, its Central Committee and your people most sincere wishes for success.

[Signed] The French Communist Party Central Committee

PARTY, STATE RESOLVES ON LAKE SEVAN, MOSCOW WATER, ARCHIVES

LD161021Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 12 Nov 78 Morning Edition p 2 LD

[TASS-attributed "Official Section"]

[Excerpt] To Augment the Resources of Lake Sevan

The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers have adopted a resolution "On Measures To Conserve and Make Rational Use of the Natural Resources of Lake Sevan."

The resolution sets the USSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources and the Armenian SSR Council of Ministers targets for the construction in 1979-1985 of reservoirs and other water resources installations essential for raising the water level of Lake Sevan and improving its ecological conditions.

To prevent the pollution of Lake Sevan's waters, the Armenian SSR Council of Ministers is instructed to implement the building of a sewage collection system around the lake and the necessary purification facilities. It must also implement other measures to insure a total cessation of the discharge of untreated effluent into the lake by 1985.

It is incumbent on the USSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources, jointly with the Armenian SSR Council of Ministers, the USSR State Committee for Forestry, the USSR Ministry of Geology, the USSR Ministry of the Fish Industry, the USSR State Committee for Hydrometeorology and Environmental Control, and other ministries and departments concerned, to draw up a comprehensive scheme for environmental conservation and rational utilization of the natural resources of the Lake Sevan basin, providing measures in this scheme for the most efficient use of reservoirs and water resources, fishery, and water conservation installations.

The relevant ministries and departments as well as the USSR Academy of Sciences have been set targets for conducting fishery, forestry and other measures and comprehensive research connected with determining the optimal water level of Lake Sevan, preserving the water's quality, and the rational use and reproduction of the natural resources of this water basin.

Measures are also envisaged for stepping up control in insuring rational utilization and conservation of the resources of Lake Sevan's unique natural ecology.

To Safeguard Water Supply Sources

The USSR Government has examined the question of measures to intensify protection of Moscow City's drinking water supply sources against pollution and has adopted an appropriate resolution.

The aforementioned resolution sets targets for further construction and modernization work on the **sewerage** networks and effluent purification installations in cities and settlements, at enterprises and organizations, and on sovkhozes and kolkhozes located in the same basins as the sources of Moscow City's drinking water supplies.

USSR ministries and departments and the RSFSR Council of Ministers are instructed to draw up and implement measures for the total cessation of untreated effluent and waste discharges into rivers and other bodies of water among the sources of Moscow City's drinking water supplies, to prevent the pollution of these sources with fertilizers and toxic chemicals, and to create forest belts which will serve to retain water. In the water retention zones of the aforementioned sources, the building of new and expansion of existing enterprises and installations affecting the condition of the water is prohibited; also prohibited are aerial crop-dusting, the use of chemically stable organic compounds containing chlorine for combating weeds and pests in agricultural crops and forests, the draining of marshes and felling of forests.

The RSFSR Council of Ministers, the USSR MVD, and the USSR Ministry of Health are ordered to solve the problem of regulating the use of small motorboats on the Mozhayskoye, Ruzskoye, Ozerninskoye, Istrinskoye, Ikshinskoye, Pestovskoye, Pyalovskoye, Klyazminskoye and Khimkinskoye reservoirs.

The RSFSR Council of Ministers, the USSR Ministry of Construction and the USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification must complete by 1980 the construction of purification installations at Staritsa, Ostashkov, Zubtsov, Selizharovo, Rzhev, Torzhok, Vyshniy Volochek, and Kalinin.

The USSR People's Control Committee is instructed to organize systematic monitoring of the ministries' and departments' implementation of the targets set by the resolution.

Concerning the Improvement of Archive Work

The USSR Council of Ministers has adopted a resolution outlining measures to improve the organization of archive work in the USSR Central State Archives.

The USSR Council of Ministers Main Archives Administration is ordered to strengthen its control over stocktaking, and over the quality of the processing and safekeeping of documents in state and departmental archives and to facilitate broad utilization of archive materials in the interests of the national economy, science and culture--organize the transfer of document retrieval in the USSR State Archives to an automated system using office mechanization resources and computers. It must also insure further development of scientific research work on problems of the storage, preservation, and utilization of archive stocks.

USSR ministries and state committees and other organs under the USSR Council of Ministers' jurisdiction are instructed to devise and approve measures for handing over materials in their own archives for storage by the state, and to set up combined archives in industrial, production, and science-and-production associations.

The resolution envisages measures for furnishing the USSR Central State Archives with the necessary equipment and materials, and for improving the training and enhancing the skills of workers at archive establishments.

STOCKHOLM REPORTS ON NATIONALITY DISTURBANCES IN GEORGIA

ID161556Y Stockholm Domestic Service in Swedish 1130 GMT 16 Nov 78 ID

[Text] Now, about the strivings for independence in the Soviet Union.

Although the official Soviet stand is that all nationality problems in the Soviet Union have been solved once and for all, there are constant reports coming in about conflicts flaring up within or between the different Soviet republics. For example, in the Baltic Republics the nationality question is a very hot political issue, and even in the Caucasus there are often protests against what the inhabitants view as attempts at Russification. In the Caucasus it is the Georgians and Armenians who are in the first place trying to preserve their national characteristics, but now reports are also forthcoming that the inhabitants of the so-called Abkhazskaya ASSR in Georgia are beginning to protest. Here is a report by Lars-Eric (Oettergren) from Moscow:

Both Soviet and Western travellers, who have returned from the resort and capital of Sukhumi in the Abkhazskaya ASSR, describe the antagonism flaring up between Georgians and Abkhazians in the area. Western diplomats in Moscow who tried to travel there have been refused permission. Abkhazia is one of the 20 autonomous republics in the Soviet Union, situated in northwestern Goergia on the Black Sea coast. It is populated by about 500,000 people, of whom, however, only 15 percent are Abkhazrians. They are very old people who, in order to save their language and culture, have obtained a certain autonomy here, but they are still administratively managed by Georgia. And the Georgians now compose 41 percent of the population. The Abkhazrians stress that they are discriminated against both culturally and economically by the Georgians, and demand to be allowed to break away from Georgia and instead be included as an autonomous republic in the RSFSR. They also demand that the Georgian language be abolished as one of the three official languages in the area, but Moscow has refused this. [words indistinct] Moscow has contributed about R500 million in the area to help the Abkhazrians maintain their own character.

The Georgians look with disapproval on the Abkhazrians' attempts to approach Russia. Georgia has long been engaged in its own successful struggle against the so-called Russification by Moscow. It was not so long ago that the Georgians, following extensive student demonstrations in the capital of Tbilisi, (?went) completely against Moscow's desire, [words indistinct] to be allowed to preserve Georgian as the main language in the local administration. And now Georgians, too, intend to gain complete domination over Abkhazria.

It is not known how extensive the clashes have been, but travelers who have returned to Moscow report that all the tourist areas in the capital of Sukhumi are closed. They say that the city is full of police and soldiers and that some kind of armed Abkhazrian guerrillas operate in the area. No official information about what has happened or is possibly still happening is available yet.

CONFERENCE OF RELIGIOUS LEADERS ADOPTS COMMUNIQUE

LD162158Y Moscow TASS in English 1328 GMT 16 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, November 16, TASS--"Being inspired by the tireless struggle of the entire Soviet people for peace, we express our unanimous desire to serve still more actively the cause of peace, as we see in this our religious and patriotic duty," says a communique adopted by a conference of religious leaders of the Soviet Union. The conference which ended here today discussed the results of the Fifth Christian Peace Congress at which leaders of other religions--Buddhists, Moslems and Judaists--discussed together with representatives of Orthodox and other Christian churches the problems of participation in the defence of peace.

On behalf of the believing citizens of the Soviet Union the conferees voiced full support for the peaceable foreign policy of the USSR and the activities of the Christian Peace Congress which is making a great contribution to the defence of peace. In its communique and address to the Presidium of the Christian Peace Congress the conference participants note the positive development of Soviet-American Strategic Arms Limitation Talks (SALT-2). They condemned the decision of Washington administration to manufacture the main components of neutron weapons, one tantamount to a decision to manufacture the neutron bomb, which is a challenge to the very life of man." [quotation mark as received]

Expressed in the conference documents is concern over the development of events in the Middle East, complicated by the separate Israeli-Egyptian agreement reached under U.S. patronage, the alarming situation in South Africa. It was pointed out also that hegemonistic foreign policy of the Chinese leaders continues to increase international tension.

The conferees spoke out in favour of broader cooperation with other religious and non-religious peace organizations and movements. The Patriarch of Moscow and All-Russia Pimen, at whose initiative the conference was held, gave a reception in honour of its participants.

TADZHIK SUPREME COURT EXAMINES STATE PROPERTY THEFTS

ID160955Y Dushanbe KOMMUNIST TADZHIKISTANA in Russian 4 Nov 78 p 2 ID

[Text] TADZHIKTA--A plenum of the Tadzhik Supreme Court has taken place, chaired by S.K. Kurbanov. There was a discussion on the progress made by the republic's courts in implementing the USSR Supreme Court 11 July 1972 Plenum resolution "On Court Practice Regarding Cases Involving the Theft of State and Public Property" and the implementation of the Tadzhik SSR Supreme Court 29 July 1975 Plenum resolution on this issue.

It was noted in the report of T.A. Ivchenko, Tadzhik SSR Supreme Court member and in speeches that generally the republic's courts are deciding cases of this category correctly and on the whole are insuring the observance of the law's requirements. There are, however, shortcomings and omissions in the work of certain courts.

The plenum adopted a resolution aimed at further improving courts' work in combating thefts and enhancing its preventive significance. The courts are ordered to insure unswerving fulfillment of the USSR and Tadzhik SSR Constitutions' requirements concerning the protection of socialist property in every way, to wage resolute struggle against encroachments on socialist property, and to educate citizens in a spirit of solicitude toward the people's property.

When hearing cases of this sort it is essential to insure the full and comprehensive elucidation of circumstances, which are significant in deciding such cases correctly.

The courts' attention was drawn to the fact that, in addition to reaching correct decisions in cases involving theft, one of the basic tasks is crime prevention and the elucidation of the causes and conditions that predispose people to crime.

The Tadzhik SSR Supreme Court penal division was instructed to intensify its supervision of court decisions in cases involving the theft of state and public property.

The plenum also examined appeals relating to specific cases.

Taking part in the plenum's work were A.A. Shchelonchinin, Tadzhik SSR prosecutor, and Sh. D. Makhmudov, Tadzhik SSR minister of justice.

REVIEWS PRAISE BREZHNEV BOOK ON VIRGIN LANDS

LD151043 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 November 1978 publishes on page 2 a 3,300-word Mikhail Alekseyev review entitled "For the Sake of Life on Earth" on L.I. Brezhnev's new book "The Virgin Lands." Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 12 November 1978 Morning Edition similarly carries on page 2 a 3,500-word review by F. Morgun, first secretary of Poltavskiy Obkom, entitled "Chronicle of the People's Heroic Feat." The two reviews highly evaluate Brezhnev's account of the campaign to open up the virgin lands, using extracts from the book to illustrate salient points and relating some of the reviewers' own reminiscences.

OSLO REPORTS DISMISSAL OF SOVIET FISH INDUSTRY AIDE

LD131713Y Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 11 Nov 78 p 8 LD

[Correspondent Kjell Dragnes dispatch: "Soviet Deputy Fisheries Minister Dismissed"]

[Excerpt] Moscow, 10 November--The Soviet Government has dismissed Deputy Fish Industry Minister V.I. Rytov for serious shortcomings in his work. The announcement on this was published Friday, but the measure took effect back on 15 September.

Rytov was responsible for the sale and purchase of equipment and supplies for the Soviet fishing fleet. In this connection he came into contact with many foreign firms, including Norwegian and Swedish firms.

AZERBAIJAN SUPREME SOVIET APPOINTS NEW GOSSNAB CHAIRMAN

LD160933Y Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 10 Nov 78 p 1 LD

[Apparent text of Azerbaijan Supreme Soviet Presidium decree dated 9 November 1978]

[Text] The Azerbaijan Supreme Soviet Presidium decrees that:

Comrade Ragim Ali Guseyn Ogly be appointed chairman of the Azerbaijan Gossnab.

[Signed] K. Khalilov, chairman of the Azerbaijan Supreme Soviet Presidium.

G. Abilov, secretary of the Azerbaijan Supreme Soviet Presidium.

BRIEFS

PROVIDENSKIY RAYKOM CHANGES--A plenum of the Providenskiy Raykom today discussed organizational matters. The plenum released Chernyakov from his duties as first secretary of the raykom in connection with his election as secretary of the Magadan Obkom. (Kulish) was elected as first secretary of the raykom. Bogdanov, second secretary of the Magadan Obkom; Chernyakov, secretary of the Magadan Obkom; and Korneychuk, second secretary of the Chukotka Okrug Party Committee, participated in the plenum. [Magadan Domestic Service in Russian 0745 GMT 16 Nov 78 OW]

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

BREZHNEV GREETS BAM TRUNKLINE CONSTRUCTION PARTICIPANTS

LD161800Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 16 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, has sent a greetings message to the builders, assembly workers, designers, operators, party, komsomol and trade union organizations, to all participants in the building of the Baykal-Amur trunkline. It reads:

Dear Comrades: I was pleased to learn of your new labor successes--the fulfillment ahead of schedule of the plan for 3 years of the 10th 5-year period for construction and assembly work and of the socialist pledges taken for the year 1978. I congratulate you from the bottom of my heart on the occasion of this remarkable victory.

Collectives of the builders of the Baykal-Amur trunkline answer with persistent, purposeful work to the decisions of the party and government. Within a short time, under the severe conditions of the age-old taiga, vast volumes of building and assembly work have been carried out. More than 1,500 km of track have been laid. The construction of new towns and settlements is in progress on a wide front.

On the eve of the jubilee of the Leninist Komsomol, 1 year before the target date, the laying of track on the territory of Irkutskaya oblast has been completed. The construction of the steel track to the Neryungri deposits has been completed ahead of schedule and the first train with Yakutian coal has traveled on the new line. Construction of the eastern section of the main line is proceeding faster than planned.

A significant contribution to the construction of the Baykal-Amur trunkline is being made by tens of thousands of young men and girls who, following the call of their komsomol hearts, have come here and are selflessly toiling on the construction project of the century. The labor achievement of the construction participants is helped by the great organizational and political activities of local party and Soviet organs as well as of all party, trade unions in Komsomol organizations and collectives taking part in building the Baykal-Amur trunkline.

The CPSU Central Committee highly appreciates your patriotic deeds and expresses its firm conviction that you will continue to work with inspiration to the benefit and flourishing of our socialist motherland and will fulfill the task of the 10th 5-Year Plan ahead of schedule.

Leonid Ilich Brezhnev wished them further successes in fulfillment of the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress, good health and personal happiness.

CSA: RSFSR INDUSTRY OVERFULFILLS 10-MONTH PLAN

LD160752Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0500 GMT 16 Nov 78 LD

[Text] The RSFSR industry has overfulfilled its 10-month plan. This is reported by the republic's Central Statistical Administration. Growth rate of output is in accordance with the level envisaged by the plans. Hundreds of thousands of tons of oil, billions of cubic meters of gas, nearly 1 million tons of coal and 5,500 motor vehicles have been produced above-plan by the Russian workers.

OILMEN AIRLIFTED TO TYUMEN FROM TATARIA FOR DRILLING WORK

LD151525Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Nov 78 p 2 LD

[Correspondent R. Sabirov report: "Air 'Bridge'"]

[Text] Bugulma (Tatarskaya ASSR), 12 November--A new subsection of the Tatneft Association has been created here--the Bugulma Drilling Administration. Its collective has been set an unusual task--to carry out drilling work at the Urayevskoye deposit located in northern Tyumenskaya Oblast.

For some years Tatar drilling workers have been helping the West Siberian oilmen. Experience has shown that the so-called expeditionary-shift method of work is proving its value. The administration itself and its technical base are stationed on the republic's territory, but the drilling teams' shifts are airlifted to Tyumenskaya Oblast and back.

ALMA-ATINSKIY OBKOM PLENUM DISCUSSES INDUSTRIAL EFFICIENCY

LD151613Y Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 11 Nov 78 p 1 LD

[Excerpts] Alma-Ata, 10 November, KAZTAG--A Kazakhstan Obkom plenum has discussed the oblast party organization's tasks in further raising production efficiency and improving work quality in industry in the light of the requirements set by the 25th CPSU Congress.

K.M. Aukhadiyev, first secretary of the obkom, delivered a report.

The standard of organizational and political work in improving quantitative and qualitative indicators, the plenum stated, still does not fully meet present requirements. Some gorkoms, raykoms and primary party organizations are only slowly improving the style and methods of leadership of the economy and are not seeking maximum utilization of existing reserves for raising production, labor productivity, and output quality. As a result, individual enterprises are working spasmodically, are not coping with the output sales plans and are allowing unproductive expenditure.

Measures have been outlined aimed at liquidating the shortcomings and at successfully fulfilling the plans and socialist pledges for the third year and the 5-year plan as a whole.

BRIEFS

TV TRANSMITTER IN KOVEL--A special transmitter has been installed at the Kovel television station, enabling Volynskaya Oblast television viewers to receive republican television programs, both black and white and color. [Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 0500 GMT 5 Nov 78 AU]

SALYUT-6-SOYUZ COSMONAUTS GIVE PRESS CONFERENCE IN MOSCOW

LD161438Y Moscow TASS in English 1338 GMT 16 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, November 16, TASS--The space "TV Stars" Vladimir Kovalenok and Aleksandr Ivanchenkov today once again faced an audience of millions, but this time in terrestrial conditions. Intervision relayed from Moscow a press conference held by the crew of the Salyut-6-Soyuz orbital complex, who had returned to earth a fortnight ago.

Their space travel of 93 million kilometers was not a pleasure walk. The gold stars of Heroes of the USSR crowned the hard work on orbit done by Colonel Kovalenok and flight engineer Ivanchenkov. These awards had been presented to them by Leonid Brezhnev yesterday. After their super-marathon they look, of course, somewhat fatigued but assert that they "had enough strength for the 140 days of flight."

"Spending almost five months in orbit," Ivanchenkov said, "we satisfied our emotional appetite to begin with before studying the earth and the world's ocean most seriously. The programme of scientific technical research and experiments has been completely fulfilled."

The flight engineer qualified as "unlimited" the possibilities of the Soviet orbital complex with two docking assemblies, which can be used by relief crews and transport craft.

Recalling their comrades in space Miroslaw Hermaszewski (Poland) and Sigmund Jaehn (GDR), Vladimir Kovalenok said "we lived in our space home like brothers."

Speaking at the press conference, Anatoliy Aleksandrov, the president of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, emphasized the profound knowledge, professional standing and courage of the Soviet cosmonauts. The longest manned space flight in history, he said, convincingly demonstrated the high level of Soviet rocket and space techniques and made a tremendous contribution to world science.

More on Press Conference

LD161946Y Moscow TASS in English 1926 GMT 16 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, November 16, TASS--It is planned to check shortly the Salyut-6 its technical condition and working fitness, it was stated by cosmonaut Konstantin Feoktistov at a press-conference at Moscow State University, devoted to the 140-day flight of the Soviet Cosmonauts Vladimir Kovalenok and Aleksandr Ivanchenkov, the principal crew of the orbital scientific research complex Salyut-6-Soyuz.

The station exists on the orbit for more than a year, Doctor Feoktistov continued. The work to check the station and its systems will take several months. The results of these laborious studies will allow to determine the possibility of its further use. The obtained information will permit specialists to make decisions on plans relating to interaction with the station.

"In the new year, 1979, we shall be able, probably, to hear space crews speaking in different languages." Academician Boris Petrov, chairman of the Intercosmos Council under the Soviet Academy of Sciences, said in reply to questions put by pressmen concerning work of international crees within the frameworks of the Intercosmos program.

Representatives of Bulgaria, Hungary, Cuba, Mongolia and Romania are now undergoing theoretical general space program training at the cosmonauts' training centre named after Yuriy Gagarin, Academician Petrov said. The questions of pressmen were answered by Cosmonauts Vladimir Kovalenok, Aleksandr Ivanchenkov, Georgiy Beregovoy, Aleksey Leonov and scientists.

[Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 0940 GMT on 16 November carries live a speech by Academician Oleg Georgiyevich Gazenko at the above noted press conference given by Salyut-6-Soyuz Cosmonauts Kovalenok and Ivanchenkov at Moscow State University. During his speech, Gazenko notes that "after touchdown, the cosmonauts' reactions connected with the changeover to earth, to life in conditions of gravity, were less pronounced than was the case during previous, less prolonged flights. Thus, the apparent increase in body weight and all the objects you are faced with when back on earth--disproportion of movement and difficulties with coordination--were observed only on the day when the flight had ended. Later on, the cosmonauts did not experience any kind of subjective difficulties or problems.

["On the first day after the flight, loss of weight was 2.3 kg in the commander of the crew, and 3.9 kg in the flight engineer. Restitution of weight in the commander of the crew was completed on the third day but the weight of the flight engineer has not yet been fully restored. Blood changes were manifested only in a very insignificant lowering of the number of erythrocytes and hemoglobin, with an inclination toward a diminution of the size of these cells while practically retaining their shape. However, the changes that took place were without any practical significance. The number of white corpuscles or leucocytes increased somewhat, but the content and level of discharge of steroid hormones rose somewhat, which is an indication of a tension reaction--quite natural in a situation of this kind. Stability with regard to orthostatic influence--body changes in space--and to physical stresses diminished, but to a relatively smaller degree than could be registered after flights of shorter duration. Research carried out with the help of ultrasonic electrocardiographs did not reveal any pathological changes, even though the quantity of blood the heart pumps out with every beat had diminished--not more but even to a lower degree than we had previously recorded.

["The greatest attention, against the background of such a favorable condition of the cosmonauts, was drawn to changes in the sphere of motion. They were seen first of all in symptoms of atrophy and atonicity, and also in a heightened reflex response to irritation of the muscles. The perimeter of the commander's hip diminshed by about 1.5 centimeters and the flight engineer's by 4 centimeters. These changes, we suppose, were the result of adapting to conditions of weightlessness. From the first day since the completion of the flight, the cosmonauts have been active. Their locomotive regimen has gradually increased, and I think that the chief problem is to somewhat restrain that motor activity. In order to ease their adaptation to conditions of life on earth, we have been carrying out the relevant measurements envisaged for this event: healing massages, walks of variable length, swimming in the pool, and so on. And the cosmonauts did not need any medicines. The so-called severe period--which is the most difficult to undergo--of readaptation seems to have taken no more than 3 to 4 days, which, from our point of view, is an extremely good result. At first, the postflight restoration of functions takes place without any particular difficulties.

["Briefly, one can say that from the medical point of view the principal results of this flight are that the cosmonauts underwent it well, maintained a good working capacity, successfully fulfilled their entire program, and underwent well their return to earth conditions."]

SATELLITES LAUNCHED; EQUIPMENT FUNCTIONING NORMALLY

Cosmos-1047

LD151633Y Moscow TASS in English 1622 GMT 15 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, November 15, TASS--Earth satellite Cosmos-1047 was launched in the Soviet Union today to continue outer space exploration. Its initial period of revolution is 89.8 minutes, maximum distance from the earth's surface--378, minimum distance--182 kilometres, inclination of the orbit--72.9 degrees. The onboard equipment of the satellite is functioning normally.

Cosmos-1048

LD170758Y Moscow TASS in English 0751 GMT 17 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, November 17, TASS--An artificial earth satellite Cosmos-1048 was launched in the Soviet Union today to continue space research. The initial period of revolution is 101 minutes, the maximum distance from the earth's surface is 824 kilometres, the minimum distance 788 kilometres, the orbit's inclination is 74 degrees. The equipment aboard the satellite is functioning normally.

OBSERVATORY DIRECTOR DISCUSSES SOVIET-FRENCH SPACE PROJECT

LD161804Y Moscow TASS in English 1321 GMT 16 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Simferopol, November 16, TASS--The first recordings of the spectra of a distant ultraviolet region have been received by the Crimean Astrophysical Observatory, Academy of Sciences of the USSR, from the Prognoz-7 automatic station. This was done with the help of the instrument Galaktika-2, which was developed by specialists of the Soviet observatory and the Laboratory of Astronomy in Marseilles. The Galaktika-2 is successfully carrying on the Soviet-French experiment, which was started last year with the launching of the Prognoz-6 automatic station with the Galaktika-1 instrument onboard, Academician Andrey Severniy, director of the observatory, said to a TASS correspondent. The first instrument helped obtain over four thousand spectra of different regions of the sky, individual stars and star concentrations and collect a great body of data on the glow of the geocorona, a large hydrogen cloud enveloping the earth to almost one-third of the distance between earth and the moon. The new Galaktika, which represents an improved spectrophotometer, can register radiation and transmit spectra from great distance (200,000 and more kilometres from the earth), where the earth's geocorona does not affect the results of investigations. The first spectrograms received by the scientists are rather encouraging, Academician Severniy said. We hope to obtain the information we want on the glow of the galaxy and the density of the geocorona. This is important for the further investigations in near-earth space and for studying the universe and the processes taking place in it. This space experiment is fresh evidence in favor of cooperation among scientists of different countries, said the director of the Crimean Observatory.

FORCE-3 AFTERSHOCKS RECORDED IN DUSHANBE

LD161125Y Dushanbe KOMMUNIST TADZHIKISTANA in Russian 8 Nov 78 p 4 LD

[Text] At 0905 local time yesterday, the inhabitants of Tadzhikistan felt underground shocks. They were the aftershocks of an earthquake whose epicenter was in Afghanistan, 270km from Dushanbe. The shocks were presumed to be force 5 at the epicenter. Force 3 was recorded in Dushanbe.

GSFG MILITARY COUNCIL DISCUSSES TRAINING SUCCESSES, TASKS

LD170957Y Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 14 Nov 78 p 1 LD

[Col V. Nagornyy report: "Toward New Heights"]

[Text] A Group of Soviet Forces in Germany [GSFG] Military Council session has been held. It summed up the results of the past training year and set tasks for further improving combat readiness, raising the quality of the training and educational process, and consolidating military discipline. The reports delivered by Army Gen I.e. Ivanovskiy, commander in chief of the Group of Forces, and Col Gen I Mednikov, member of the Military Council and chief of the Political Directorate, and the speeches delivered by generals and officers note that every condition has been created in the group's forces for achieving new successes in combat and political training and high results in socialist competition. The group's forces are now comprehensively introducing into practice leading experience in training and educating the personnel. These tasks are being successfully resolved in the excellent-rated G.I. Kotovskiy Prokuovsko-Berlinskiy Guards Armored Regiment and other units and formations in the front line of competition.

ROLE OF AIR RECONNAISSANCE IN MODERN COMBAT STRESSED

LD160905 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 12 November 1978 publishes on page 2 a 1,700-word article by Dr of Military Sciences Prof Col A. Krasnov entitled "Air Reconnaissance Officer Training." The article points out that the role of air reconnaissance in modern combat has increased immeasurably and deals with the tactical training of air reconnaissance crews, emphasizing the importance of insuring their ability to penetrate enemy air defenses, accurately carry out reconnaissance work and return safely and quickly to base.

RYABOV, ARKHIPOV AT MILITIAMEN'S DAY CEREMONY IN MOSCOW

LD110048Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2330 GMT 10 Nov 78 LD

[Text] A ceremonial meeting devoted to Soviet Militiamen's Day was held in Moscow on 10 November. In the presidium were Ryabov, CPSU Central Committee secretary; Arkhipov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; and other officials and representative of the public. Army General Shchelokov, USSR minister of internal affairs, spoke at the meeting. The meeting participants sent a letter of greetings to the CPSU Central Committee, the Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers.

MILITARY LEADERS SIGN RETIRED GENERAL'S OBITUARY

LD091305Y Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 3 Nov 78 p 4 LD

[P.S. Lebedev obituary]

[Excerpts] Maj Gen (retd) Petr Semenovich Lebedev, an active participant in the Great Patriotic War and CPSU member since 1927, has died in his 76th year.

[Signed] A.A. Yepishev, I.F. Pavlovskiy, G.V. Sredin, M.G. Sobolev, A.I. Sorokin, S.P. Vasyagin, V.I. Petrov, V.Z. Yakushin, P.I. Batov, M.A. Shapovalov, I.P. Repin, A.P. Maresyev, N.P. Dagayev, A.S. Zheltov, F.F. Kuznetsov, V.P. Moskovskiy, N.A. Hachinkin, I.S. Anoshin.